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Spring.

Look all around! How the spring advances
New life is playing through the gay, green trees;
See how, in yonder bower, the light leaf dances
To the bird's tread, and to the quivering breeze!
How every blossom in the sunlight glances!
The winter frost to his dark cavern flees,
And earth warm-wakened, feels through every vein
The kindling influence of the vernal rain.
Now silvery streamlets, from the mountain stealing,
Dance joyously the verdant vales along;
Cold, fear no more, the songster's tongue is sealing;
Down in the thick, dark grove, is heard his song;
And, all their bright and lovely hues revealing,
A thousand plants the field and forest throng;
Light comes upon the earth in radiant showers,
And mingling rainbows play among the flowers. —*From the German.*

The Regular Season.

Whack! Crack! Whack!
'Tis an old familiar sound;
The parlor carpet astride the fence
Is being beaten around.

Crash! Dash! Smash!
From parlor and kitchen and hall;
A yelp from Tommy, a yell from Joe—
'Twas only a mirror—that's all.

Mop! Scrub! Wash!
A painter on every hand;
Hangers of paper in every room,
And plumbers increasing the band.

Bread! Cake! Tea!
Anything, most, will do;
Plates are sticky, and knives are gone—
In color the butter is blue.

Growl! Scowl! Groan!
The dishes mixed up with the chairs.
The sofa upset and pictures smashed,
And wife down sick with her cares.

Rip! Bang! Slam!
Oh! when will it ever be o'er?
When can we go to bed,
A bed not made on the floor?

Ouch! Rub! Daub!
Paint from ceiling to base;
The white-washers coming at early dawn,
To make a—a hotel of the place!

Done! Dream! Wake!
And then fall as'eep again
To dream that cholera came at last,
With solemn funeral train.

Once every year—
Rip things up and tear—
Smash! crash! bang!
Growl! snarl! glare!
—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

MR. DELMAYNE'S WARD.

"Something must be done," said Mrs. Charles Delmayne, decisively, "the girl is getting more reckless every day."

"What can be done?" asked Mr. Richard Delmayne, looking helplessly at his sister-in-law, "we cannot shut her up in a convent."

"No, but we can find her a husband and get her comfortably settled."

"But she is so young."

"She will be nineteen in May, and I married at that age. It is a great pity that you were obliged to receive her into your household, Richard. Guardianship over a girl like Dorothea, was a great responsibility for a bachelor to assume."

"I suppose so," was the reply; "but I could not refuse the dying request of an old friend."

"At first, I entertained hopes that she would improve by remaining with us," said Mrs. Delmayne, plaintively; "but, as I remarked before, she is wilder than ever. I am kept in a perpetual state of nervous excitement, for I never know what madcap prank she will play next. I thought it disgraceful enough when she donned a suit of Dick's and went skating on the pond the evening they had that skating party, but this last prank is still worse, if possible."

Mrs. Delmayne folded her plump, white hands and settled herself comfortably in a luxurious easy chair, and prepared to enjoy her favorite pastime, which consisted of retailing Dorothea's misdemeanors.

"You know Squire Vonsonby has been looking for a wife for a year or two—now he is quite wealthy, is respectably connected, and would be a very suitable match for Dora."

"Squire Vonsonby!" gasped Richard, in amazement, "he is old enough to be her grandfather, and has a married daughter who is considerably older than Dot."

"Well," replied his sister-in-law, "Dora needs a husband who is steady and sober-minded, she is so flighty herself. Besides, Mr. Vonsonby looks full ten years younger than his real age. In my opinion it would have been a very suitable match. But it is all over now," she added, with a sigh, "he will never enter this house again."

In answer to Richard's look of inquiry, Mrs. Delmayne continued:

"I invited Mr. Vonsonby to tea last evening—I had my household duties to attend to after tea was over, so I left Dorothea to entertain our guest. She must have neglected him shamefully, for the poor man fell asleep, and the little huzzy seized the opportunity to play one of her ridiculous pranks; she actually had the audacity," and Mrs. Delmayne lowered her voice to an impressive whisper, "actually had the audacity to remove his wig and substitute an old red one, that she found among some rubbish in the garret. The poor man did not discover the trick until he had become the laughing-stock of the community. Dick happened to hear about it this morning, and I considered it my duty to inform you of the affair, as you were absent at the time."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Richard. "I can imagine how ridiculous he looked strutting along in his pompous manner."

"I am certainly astonished at you, Richard," said Mrs. Delmayne, severely. "I sincerely hope you do not uphold the girl in her disgraceful actions?"

"I shall of course reprove her," he replied. "Dot will improve as she grows older, I have no doubt—she is merry and thoughtless now, but I think she will develop into a splendid woman."

Mrs. Delmayne cast an uneasy look at her brother-in-law's face as she left the room. She had a reason for wishing Dot safely disposed of; she was fearful that Richard might fall in love with his fascinating ward, and that would never do, for if he were to marry it would dash Mrs. Delmayne's hopes to the ground. She had secretly determined that her son Dick—his uncle's namesake—should be his heir. Beside, her brother-in-law's elegant residepce made a very comfortable home for herself and fatherless boy, and madame had no intention of losing it, hence she made the most of Dot's mischievous escapades.

Just as madame's silken skirts rustled up stairs the hall door flew open and light footsteps danced along the passage.

"Dot! Dot!" called Mr. Delmayne.

The appellation exactly suited the young girl who entered. A dainty form, a dark, piquant face, lit up with a pair of black eyes which sparkled with mischief.

"Well, Guardy," she said, with a saucy smile, which revealed a dimple in each soft pink cheek. "What—is it a lecture?"

"Yes, Dot." replied Mr. Delmayne, gravely, "I really must lecture you. Your conduct to Mr. Vonsonby was extremely unladylike."

"I don't care, Guardy," cried Dot, defiantly, "I can't bear old Vonsonby, and I am confident that Mrs. Delmayne invited him here to make love to me, so I resolved to frustrate her kind intentions. She left me to entertain him all he evening, and I was just dying to finish 'Jane Eyre.' Well, I gave him the last number of *Scribner's* and the *Monthly Review*, and hoped he would entertain himself; but no—he wanted me to play a game of cribbage. I hate cribbage, so I told him I never played the game without staking a small sum of money, just to make it interesting."

"Oh, Dot!"

"He looked horrified at the idea of gambling, and asked for some music, so I sat down to the piano and made as much noise as possible. He said that sort of music was very edifying, but it made his head ache, and, he inquired if I could favor him with 'Annie Laurie.' I complied by playing 'Yankee Doodle' with variations, for I knew he could not distinguish the difference. Just as I was playing the last bar I was startled by a prolonged snore—he had actually gone to sleep with his head hanging over the chair, his wig awry, and his mouth wide open! Now, Guardy, you must admit that was too much for flesh and blood to endure, and I don't profess to be a saint."

"Not by any means," assented her guardian.

"Well," continued Dot, "a happy thought struck me. I ran softly up stairs and got an old red wig that Dick used to wear when he belonged to the Amateur Dramatic Club. Then I carefully removed Mr. Vonsonby's nicely dressed black wig, and substituted the red one. I had to stuff my handkerchief into my mouth to keep from laughing—you can't imagine how comical he looked!

"Well, I waited for him to finish his nap until my patience was exhausted, and then I went to the piano and gave an awful thump with both hands. He gave a sudden start and straightened up. I gravely inquired how he liked the piece.

"Charming! charming!" he replied, with enthusiasm. "I always admired Annie Laurie."

Just at that moment he happened to glance at the clock and finding it later than he expected he jumped up in great haste.

"'I declare!' he said, 'I had no idea it was so late; how swiftly the time has passed in your fascinating society; but I must tear myself away, for I have an engagement at eight o'clock.'

"Then he bade me adieu, pulled on his overcoat in a great hurry, seized his hat and rushed down the street.

"But, Guardy, he did look so funny with those fierce red locks around his countenance," and Dot broke into peals of laughter at the recollection.

"Dot," said Mr. Delmayne, looking sternly at his mischievous ward; "I don't know what to do with you; I believe I must find some one who will take the responsibility from my hands. Mrs. Delmayne thinks you are old enough to marry, and—"

"The old cat!" interrupted Dot.

"Dot," said Mr. Delmayne, sternly, "I cannot allow you to apply such an epithet to my sister-in-law."

"Your sister-in-law?" cried Dot, innocently, "why, I was speaking of old Tabby."

Mr. Delmayne adroitly converted a smile into a yawn.

"Yes," he continued, "I must certainly find a nice young husband for you."

"I am perfectly willing," replied Dot, composedly, "but who is to be the lucky man? Let me see," she continued, reflectively, "there is my French dancing master, he pressed my hand quite warmly the last time he was here, and he has beautiful eyes, and such a love of a mustache," she added, enthusiastically.

"The jackanapes, he shall never darken these doors again," muttered Mr. Delmayne, between his teeth.

"Then there is Whitney's head clerk, I am sure he admires me."

"A clerk," exclaimed Mr. Delmayne, disdainfully.

"Well," continued Dot, "there is the German music teacher at the seminary, he is a jolly old bear, but then," she added, thoughtfully, "he is a widower with five children; I don't know as I should be capable of taking that position."

"I should think not, decidedly," acquiesced her guardian, with a smile.

"Well," cried Dot, with a despairing expression on her saucy face, "I don't know what can be done—unless you marry me yourself."

Then, suddenly realizing the enormity of her heedless speech, she darted from the room.

"Marry her myself," mused Mr. Richard Delmayne, "it is not a bad idea. I wonder that it never entered my stupid brain, for I believe I am fond of the little monkey after all, and how desolate the house would be without the sunshine of her presence."

"Not quite nineteen," he continued, thoughtfully, "I am just double her age and I fear I am too old to suit her youthful fancy; but nevertheless, I will try my luck."

The tea bell roused Mr. Delmayne from his reflections. I must mention this subject to Helen, he thought, when I have an opportunity.

"Marry that forward little chit," cried madame, in dismay, as Richard thus ruthlessly demolished her castle in the air. "Why, Richard, you must be crazy! A man of your years to think of marrying, when you have a comfortable home, and a sister to attend to your wants. If you take this step, Richard," she continued, "I am confident you will regret it. I think you will see a vast difference with that careless, ignorant child at the head of your household, for I shall not remain to be domineered over by a saucy, independent girl."

Mr. Delmayne made no reply to this remark; but it was evident that his sister-in-law's determination would not break his heart.

* * * * * *

Dot stood by the window in the deepening twilight, awaiting her guardian, who had been absent several days looking after some property in New York.

Suddenly Dot was aroused from the reverie into which had fallen by a well-known step, and she ran eagerly to the door to admit her guardian.

"Well, puss, what have you been doing during my absence?" asked Mr. Delmayne, as he seated himself before the glowing grate and warmed his chilled fingers.

"Oh, dear!" cried Dot, "I have been shockingly bad. I can't remember one-half the wickedness I have committed. You must apply to madame for the details, she has a long black list of misdemeanors ready for your private ear; but, Guardy, did you succeed in finding a husband for me?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Delmayne, composedly, "but whether you will be suited, remains to be seen."

"I suppose I shall be compelled to marry him whether I will or no," rejoined Dot, merrily.

"Not by any means," answered the guardian, gravely.

"Oh, that is decidedly commonplace—you are not at all like the cruel guardians in stories, who compel their wretched wards to wed the one they choose for them. I am quite disappointed."

"Oh, very well, said Mr. Delmayne, "if you wish me to assume the role of tyrant, I will do so with pleasure. The person I have chosen will, I am sure, strive to make you happy; but remember there is to be no appeal from my decision."

"It is really going to be romantic after all," cried Dot, clapping her hands; "but when am I to be presented to my fate? Now if he had only sent his photograph, the affair would be complete."

"I believe I have it," said Mr. Delmayne, coolly producing his pocket-book.

Dot glanced curiously at the *carte de visite* which he passed to her, and beheld the handsome face of her guardian.

"Well," said Mr. Delmayne, drawing his ward to his side, and trying to look into her downcast eyes.

Dot hid her face for a moment on her guardian's shoulder, then, looking up with a charming color, she said, demurely:

"As there is to be no appeal from your decision, I suppose I must submit."

A Pithy Dialogue.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* has a strong belief that the regular tramps scouring the country are regularly organized, that they have a general understanding with one another, and make themselves known to each other by means of a series of questions and answers. The *Observer's* local paid a visit, in company with the sheriff, to the jail where a number of the brotherhood had recently been committed, and records the following dialogue as having taken place:

"From whence came you?"

"From a town in New York, called Jerusalem."

"What's your business here?"

"To learn to subdue my appetite and to sponge my living from an indulgent public."

"Then you are a regular tramp, I presume?"

"I am so taken and accepted wherever I go?"

"How am I to recognize you as a tramp?"

"By the largeness of my feet and general carnivorous appearance."

"How do you know yourself to be a tramp?"

"In seeking food; by being often denied, but ready to try again."

"How gained you admittance into this town?"

"By a good many long tramps."

"How were you received?"

"On the end of a night policeman's billy, presented to my head.

"How did the policeman dispose of you?"

"He took me several times around the town to the south, east and west, where he found the chief of police, mayor and the jailer, where a great many questions were asked."

"What advice did the judge give you?"

"He advised me to walk in upright, regular steps, and to renounce tramping."

"Will you be off or from?"

"With your permission I'll be off very quick."

"Which way are you traveling?"

"East."

"Of what are you in pursuit?"

"Work—which, by my own endeavors and the assistance of others, I hope I shall never be able to find."

"My friend, you are now at an institution where the wicked are always troublesome and the weary are as bad as the rest. You will now be conducted to the middle chamber by a flight of winding stairs, consisting of five or more steps. Instead of corn, wine and oil—the wages of the ancients—yours will be bread and water for five days. When your company escape from this place divide yourselves into parties of three each, take a bee line for Norfolk or Richmond, where in winter they usually run free soup houses, and you may be pardoned on condition of your never returning. (Pointing to the turnkey) follow your conductor and fear no danger—If you behave yourself."

Hints to Writers.

William Cullen Bryant once gave the following sensible advice to a young man who had offered him an article: My young friend, I observe that you have used several French expressions in your letter. I think, if you will study the English language, that you will find it capable of expressing all the ideas that you may have. I have always found it so, and in all that I have written I do not recall an instance where I was tempted to use a foreign word, but that, on searching, I have found a better one in my own language.

Be simple, unaffected; be honest in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word when a short one will do as well.

Call a spade by its name, not a well known oblong instrument of manual labor; let a home be a home and not a residence; a place not a locality, and so on of the rest. When a short word will do, you always lose by a long one. You lose in clearness; you lose in honest expression of meaning; and, in the estimation of all men who are capable of judging, you lose in reputation for ability.

The only true way to shine, even in this false world, is to be modest and unassuming. Falsehood may be a thick crust, but in the course of time truth will find a place to break through. Elegance of language may not be in the power of us all, but simplicity and straightforwardness are.

Write much as you would speak, and as you think. If with your inferior, speak no coarser than usual; if with your superior, speak no finer. Be what you say, and within the rules of prudence. No one ever was a gainer by singularity of words or in pronunciation. The truly wise man will so speak that no one will observe how he speaks. A man may show great knowledge of chemistry by carrying bladders of strange gases to breathe; but one will enjoy better health and find more time for business, who lives on common air.

Sidney Smith once remarked: "After you have written an article, take your pen and strike out half the words, and you will be surprised to see how much stronger it is."

Words of Wisdom.

Moroseness is always the evening of turbulence.

Charity is frequently best displayed in helping others to help themselves.

Men, till a matter be done, wonder that it can be done; and as soon as it is done, wonder again that it was no sooner done.

Suffer not your spirit to be subdued by misfortunes; but, on the contrary, steer right onward, with a courage greater than your fate seems to allow.

Alway sspeak the truth, but speak it in a pleasing manner. Truth is the picture; the manner is the frame that displays it to advantage.

Men frequently do not exercise as much discretion as some of the smaller animals. In prosperous times all laborers have abundance. Then is the time to save for winter and financial storms.

Angels in the grave, will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but of good deeds thou hast done in the world, to entitle thee to a seat among the blessed—*Koran.*

The great wealth of nations has always been and must always be based on agriculture. Out of the earth, directly or indirectly, comes all upon which men subsist and need for food or raiment. In its employment, come a freshness and an independence known to no other occupation.

Quarrels, like thunder storms, would end in sunshine if it were not for the determination to have the last word. If you are scolded or criticised just bite you lips and keep still, and it will soon be over; but if you retort you are in "for three years of the war." Many a man pours himself in torrents of rain for five minutes and then breaks out into the sunshine of good temper again will settle down into a three days' dismal drizzle if he is weak enough to insist on having that last word.

OSTRICH FARMING.

How the Business is Carried on in South Africa—The Incubation—Plucking.

Formerly the ostrich was hunted by men on horseback; but of late years the demand for the feathers of these birds has elevated the breeding and raising of ostriches to the position of one of the great industries of Southern Africa. Ten years ago a gentleman named Douglass, residing near Grahamstown, in Cape Colony, conceived the project of what is now known as ostrich-farming. Having experimented with a few wild birds, and found that they would lay in confinement, he next set to work to devise some method of artificial hatching. For three years he met with but little success, but finally he invented the patent incubator, since when he has prosecuted his scheme in a manner that has made him famous.

By means of the incubator the eleven birds with which the experiment was first tried have been increased to 900, and these being scattered throughout the district, have made ostrich farming nearly as popular among the residents of Cape Colony as diamond mining or sheep-raising. The farm of Mr. Douglass is situated a short distance from Grahamstown, and occupies about 1,200 acres of rough ground, formerly devoted to wool-growing. The country around was, until within a short period, used as sheep walks, but a certain deterioration in the grasses rendered it unprofitable for such purposes. The quality is yet, however, sufficiently good to satisfy the ostrich, a much less fastidious creature than a sheep.

There are at present on the farm about 300 birds, which are allowed to run in large enclosures. One of these is 3,000 acres in size, and has within it a troop of 240 birds. Once a week they are all hunted up by men on horseback, armed with large boughs of thorn to keep the birds off, as many are very savage, and their kick is dangerous. One man goes in front, with a pack-horse loaded with Indian corn, to lead them. The farm itself is divided into paddocks, and, with those which are breeding, one cock with two hens occupies each paddock. The young birds—for they do not breed till they are three years old—or those which are not paired, run in flocks of thirty or forty each. They are subject to diseases which, of course, require attention, and are apt to damage themselves, sometimes breaking their own bones and getting themselves caught in the wire fences. Otherwise they are hardy creatures, which can stand much heat and cold, can do for long periods without water, require no delicate feeding, and give, at existing prices, ample returns for the care bestowed upon them.

The first necessity in artificial ostrich hatching is to procure the eggs. For this purpose the farmer provides himself with an assortment of dummy eggs, consisting of egg shells blown and filled with sand. By means of these he is usually successful in alluring the hens to lay. The birds are so large and the land is so open that there is little difficulty in watching their maneuvers and obtaining the eggs as soon as they are in existence. As each egg is worth from $20 to $25, there will in course of time be naturally much temptation to theft. As yet, however, there is no market for the reception of the stolen goods, and to steal an ostrich egg with no means for hatching it would be a useless piece of dishonesty.

The incubator is rather an awkward piece of pine furniture, some eight or nine feet long, and standing on four legs. At each end there are two drawers. The eggs are first covered with some arrangement of flannel, and are then laid in the drawers, the latter being connected with a screwing apparatus, by means of which they are raised or lowered to the extent of two or three inches. Above the drawers, and extending over the whole of the upper part of the machine, is a tank filled with hot water. Each drawer, which contains about fifteen eggs, when filled and closed, is screwed up so as to bring the side of the egg in contact with the tank. In this way the necessary warmth is applied. Below the machine and in the center of it lamps are placed, which keep the temperature of the water up to the right degree. The incubating room is a large building so constructed as not to be affected by change of weather. Here several incubators are at work. The work of hatching the eggs is most complicated, and requires not only care but a capacity for tracing results, which is by no means a common gift. The ostrich turns her egg frequently, so that each side of it may receive due attention. The ostrich farmer must, therefore, turn his eggs. This he does about three time a day. A certain amount of moisture is required, as in nature moisture exudes from the sitting bird. The heat must be moderated according to circumstances, or the yolk becomes glue and the young bird is choked. Again, when the moment arrives at which the young ostrich is ready to emerge from its shell it is frequently necessary to assist in this difficult performance. After they are introduced into the world the young ostriches red quire the most tender care. Deprived of the attentions of their natural guardian, it becomes necessary to replace her by a substitute, who is usually chosen from among the coolies connected with the farm. To each lot of about thirty birds a man is told off, who from sunrise to sunset goes about in the lucern fields with them, cutting up the lucern for them, or breaking bones for them, and finding them gravel and water. They become immensely attached to their nurse, and, as a general thing, he is devoted to them; for each bird when hatched is supposed to be worth not less than $50. When full grown the value of an ostrich is from $300 to 400. The birds are plucked before they are a year old, but the age at which they cease to yield their periodical harvest of graceful plums has not apparently yet been determined. There are ostriches on Mr. Douglass' farm which have been robbed of their feathers at proper intervals for sixteen years, and yet the quality of their plumage does not depreciate.

When plucking time has come, the necessary number of birds are enticed by a liberal display of mealies—as maize or corn is called in South Africa—into a pen, one side of which is movable. The birds will go willingly after mealies, and will run about their paddocks after any one they see, in the expectation of these delicacies. When the pen is full, the movable side is run in, so that the birds are compressed together beyond the power of violent struggling. They cannot spread their wings, or make the dart forward which is customary to them when about to kick. Then the men go in among them, and, taking up their wings, pluck or cut their feathers. Both processes are common, but the former is most so, as being the more profitable. There is a heavier weight to sell when the feather is plucked; and the quill begins to grow again at once, whereas the process is delayed when nature is called upon to eject the stump. Apparently the ostrich suffers but little when his feathers are drawn, for he takes scarcely any notice of the operation. The plucking has to be endured by the victim twice a year; that is, the tail, and the primary wing feathers, which are the only white ones, are plucked, and also the secondary wing feathers, these being the black ones, which are valuable, but not so much so as the others. When the harvest of plumes has been collected they are taken into the feather room and sorted into lots of various qualities. The white primary rim from under the bird's wing produces the best plumes. These are frequently sold for as high a price as $125 per pound.

In spite of the difficulties to be contended with, Mr. Douglass has been enabled to make ostrich-farming in his own particular case a complete success. As said elsewhere, there are now at his establishment about 300 birds, which, counting both young and old, are worth about $150 apiece. These produce on an average feathers to a value of $75 per annum. The labor about the place is performed by coolies, except that which falls to the lot of the owner and two or three young men who are with him and are learning the work under his instruction. The coolies live each in his own hut with his wife and family. They receive a sum amounting to about $7 per month and rations; these consist of two pounds of meat and two of mealies a day. He is also given permission to build his hut upon the place and to burn his master's fuel. Coffee he may buy from his master's store, provided he desires the luxury.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Bee Stings.

Mr. J. D. Hyatt, President of the New York Microscopical Society, gave an account of his investigations on the subject of stings. These studies have extended over a period of eight years, but only recently have some obscure points been made out. The general form of the stinging organs of the honey bee is well known by microscopists. It consists of a horny sheath, within which there are two stings, and these, when in use, are thrust out. There is a poison bag which discharges its contents into the sheath. This is a point well known, but it appears that the precise method by which the fluid makes its way from the sheath into the wound has not heretofore been properly explained. According to the generally accepted explanation the poison is supposed to flow in a channel formed between the two piercers or stings, and in this way makes its way into the wound. Mr. Hyatt advances another hypothesis, and believes he has positive proof that he is right, having dissected and examined upwards of a thousand stings.

On examining a properly prepared sting from a honey bee we notice first that the piercers are very sharp, and barbed for some distance from the end, there being nine barbs pointing upward on each one. These barbs are gracefully curved, and it can easily be seen that when once they find their way into the flesh it would be difficult to withdraw them. This explains why the honey bee sting still remains in the flesh, while the stings of other insects, with finer barbs, are withdrawn.

A more careful observation indicates that the stings are tubes. There appears to be a channel running through the length of each one, having branches which terminate in the notches just above the barbs. After careful study of these channels, many of which were found to contain air or water after mounting, and were thus proved to be veritable channels, the question arose to their use. The natural inference would be that they were ducts for the poison, but there could be found no possible connection between the poison gland and these channels, for, as already stated, the poison flows into the sheath.

After long and patient investigation the explanation offered is as follows: At the back part of the sting these channels open into the sheath, and just in front of that opening, attached to the stings, is a sort of valve which projects into the sheath. When, in the operation of stinging, the piercers are thrust out, they carry forward this valve so as to close the front of the sheath, for which purpose they are admirably adapted, and the poison thus confined within the sheath makes its way out through these openings in the stings. Whence once understood the operation seems very simple. There are also some objections to the common explanation. Cross sections of the stings show that the walls are quite thin, but strengthened in some places by internal deposits. The form of the stings is such that no channel can be formed between them to conduct the poison.

Tea Raising.

The experiment of tea growing in this country is one of the most interesting ever tried. Being successful in every way, the time has come to go beyond the experiment and cultivate it on a large scale. In the Southern States, many people have raised tea successfully. It is a hardy shrub, like a thrifty evergreen. The ordinary height of the cultivated plant is from three to six feet, and we are told the wild growth reaches fifteen or twenty feet—in fact, a tree ten inches in diameter. Tea is raised from small nuts or seeds. Three or four of these are dropped into a hole and covered with earth two or three inches deep. The weeds must be removed, of course, and at first a little shading is necessary until they are large enough to supply their own shade. They also require some pruning, and the leaves are not collected for use until the plant is three years old; when nine or ten years, they are cut down to make room for the young shoots. Tea gathering, which takes place when the leaves are small, young and juicy, is a process of great niceness and delicacy; it requires delicate, clean, skilful hands; those of women and children are best fitted for the work, and each leaf must be plucked separately from the twig with great care, so as not to injure the young leaves just coming out. After gathering, the process of preparation for use is quite elaborate in rolling, drying, clipping and packing ready for transportation. They pack the tea while warm, in a box perfectly dry; the evaporation of water and the drying changes the color to dark brown or black. Teas are named from the size and age of the leaf and the locality in which they are raised. But we seldom taste this favorite herb at its best, for the Chinese send us an inferior article. What an advantage we gain by growing our own tea! In latitudes adapted to its growth every farmer can have his tea garden. Four pounds of green leaves make one pound of prepared tea, and one acre will produce four hundred and fifty pounds of tea.

A Mysterious Murder.

Willis James was believed to be the murderer of five persons in Clark county, Mo., but he has been acquitted, there being very slight evidence against him. If he is innocent, the crime is indeed a mystery. The murdered persons were the Spencer family, consisting of a farmer and his two sons and two daughters. The father and one son were killed in a barn, the other son and a daughter in the house, and the remaining daughter in a field close by. No motive for this horrible butchery has been discovered. James is a relative, and it is not known that there was any quarrel between him and the Spencers. No robbery was committed. James gave the first information of the crime, having, as he said, found the bodies on going to the house on an errand. There was a little blood on his handkerchief, but he said that it had come from his nose; and several splashes on his hat, that looked as though they might be blood, but a chemist was not willing to swear what they were. Conviction was impossible on such slight evidence, and no more could be obtained.

A USEFUL GLOSSARY.

Technical Words and Phrases Used in Law and Business, with Their Meaning.

ADMINISTRATOR. One who manages or settles the estate of an intestate.

APPRECIATE. A rise in price.

ARBITRATION. The hearing and determination of causes between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

ASSIGNMENT. The transfer of property to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

ATTACHMENT. A seizure of goods or property by virtue of a legal process.

BEARS. Those who scheme to depress or bear down prices.

BEQUEST. Something left by will; appropriately real estate.

BILL OF EXCHANGE. A written order from one person to another to pay money to a third person.

BOND. A sealed instrument by which a corporation or person binds itself or himself and its or his heirs or assigns to pay a sum of money on the day or days specified.

BONDSMAN. One who gives security for another.

BULLS. In stock gambling, those who scheme to raise prices.

CERTIFIED CHECK. A check stamped good by the bank on which it is drawn.

CHATTELS. Every kind of property except real estate.

CHECK. An order on a bank for money.

COLLATERALS. Bonds or other valuables left with the loaner of money for security.

CONSERVATOR. One who protects an incapable.

COUPON. An interest certificate attached to a bond, to be cut off when due.

DEED. A sealed instrument in writing transferring property.

DEMONETIZE. To take from a coin by legislation its legal-tender quality or function.

DEPOSIT. A sum of money left with a bank or banker subject to order.

DEVISE. To give real estate by will.

DISCOUNT. Interest paid in advance of use.

DRAFT. A written order by one man upon another, or upon a bank.

EXCHANGE. The cost charged for paying money in some other place.

EXECUTOR. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will after his decease.

FACTORIZE—GARNISH. When B has money or chattel property of A in his possession, C, a creditor of A, serves a legal warning on B not to allow the property to pass from his hands.

FEE. Property.

FEE-SIMPLE. A title to property without condition or limits.

FLAT. When bonds are sold, as usual, at a price which covers accrued interest they are sold, in brokers' phrase flat.

FORECLOSURE. Deprivation of the right of redeeming a mortgag d estate.

FORGE. To make falsely. Most frequently by signing another's name on a note or document.

FREEHOLD. A life estate in real property or in fee.

GRACE. The three days allowed beyond the time specified for the payment of a note.

GUARANTEE. An engagement that another shall perform when he has stipulated.

GUARDIAN. One who has the care of another, especially of children.

INDORSEMENT. A name written on the back of a note.

INSURANCE POLICY. A certificate of insurance.

INTEREST. What is paid for the use of money after use.

INTESTATE. Without a will.

LEASE. A contract for letting property for a limited time.

LEGACY. A gift by will of personal property.

LESSEE. One who receives a lease.

LESSOR. One who gives a lease.

LIEN. A legal claim on property to secure a debt.

MORTGAGE. A pledge of property to secure a debt.

MORTGAGEE. One who takes a mortgage.

MORTGAGER. One who pledges property for a debt.

NOTARY. A public officer who attests deeds and other writings.

NOTE. A written, unconditional promise to pay money.

ORDER. A direction in writing for the obtainment of goods or money.

PATRIMONY—INHERITANCE. An estate derived from one's ancestors.

PERSONAL ESTATE OR PROPERTY. Movables, chattels.

POWER OF ATTORNEY. Authority given by one person to another to transact business in his name.

PROBATE COURT. A court for the probate or proving of wills.

PROTEST. A written declaration by a notary public to all parties concerned of the non-payment of a note or draft.

QUITCLAIM. A deed of release or relinquishment of a claim.

REAL ESTATE. Immovable property, as lands and tenements.

RECEIPT. A written acknowledgment of goods or money received.

RED TAPE. Pertaining to official formalities, especially in law.

REMONETIZE. To restore to coin its former legal-tender function.

SCALING. The term has a new meaning, and signifies the reduction of a debt without a corresponding payment.

STOCKS. The capital of a bank or other company in the form of transferable shares.

STOCK CERTIFICATE. Shows how many shares one has standing in his name on the company's books.

SUE. To prescute in law; to make legal claim.

TAXES. A levy made upon property for the support of the government.

TESTATOR—TESTATRIX. A man or woman who leaves a will at death.

TRUSTEE. One to whom property is intrusted.

USURY. The excess of interest taken above the rate fixed by law.

WAIVER. The relinquishment of a right to be released from one's obligations as indorser on a note.

WILL. A legal declaration for the disposition of one's property after his death.

A Three-Eyed Boy.

The Dayton *Journal* prints a letter from New Bremen, Ohio, which says: Quite a wonder has lately made its appearance, about eight miles north of New Bremen, in the shape of a fine boy with three eyes and but one ear. The parents are a young married couple, who came here to reside from the eastern portion of Auglaise county about ten months ago, and have been married a little more than that period. The child is about two weeks old. The parents were astounded to find on the right side of the face an eye and an ear in their proper natural positions, and on the left side of the face another eye in its natural position, and about an inch further round on the left side of the head a third eye, all perfect in form, but no ear where the ear ought to be, the place for the left ear being perfectly smooth and solid as any other part of the head. The boy is healthy, sound and bright as a boy can be. The eyes are perfect in sight and action. When the eye on the left side of the face opens or shuts its twin does the same, both seeming to be controlled and operated by the one set of nerves.

A Night With a Lunatic.

We take this story from an English paper: In a very quiet neighborhood, in Sussex, resides a family, one of the members of which is afflicted with mental derangement. Being quiet and inoffensive, the parents had chosen rather to keep her under their own care than to put her in an asylum. Although habitually weak-minded, the poor girl is not noticeably deranged, save at long intervals. A few weeks since, however, one of these attacks came upon her; and under the influence of the strange malady, she climbed out of the window of her room, and sought the residence of a friend of the family a few houses off. Being well acquainted with the premises, she had no difficulty in gaining admittance; and just before dawn, the gentleman and his wife were awakened from a profound sleep by a most fearful scream in their bedroom. Starting up, terribly alarmed and frightened, they beheld an apparition well calculated to inspire terror and unnerve the boldest.

With the subtle cunning which sometimes attends insanity, the girl had taken from the mantelpiece a revolver, and now stood in the center of the room, her long black hair streaming over her robe, and the eyes blazing like fire, and the pistol pointed at the two people in bed. Every time either of them moved, a fearful glitter of her eye and a movement of her arm disclosed her purpose to fire. Entreaties and soothing words were alike unavailing, and to all questions and appeals she replied with a scream of maniac laughter.

In this position hour after hour went by, and still the girl stood menacingly at the foot of the bed, still threatening to shoot, still laughing with a glee that curdled the blood, and sent the cold chills through the frame of the appalled couple, who expected every moment to feel the crash of the leaden missiles, armed with death. Finally her mood changed, and she seemed to desire a frolic rather than a tragedy.

"Get up and dance!" she said; and in obedience to her commands, the gentleman and his wife arose and commenced a series of terpsichorean antics, which, however, ludicrous, were anything but laughable to the parties engaged. The morning came, close and heavy; and the dense atmosphere of the room made the unwonted exercise fatiguing to the last degree. The perspiration stood out in great drops on their foreheads, and ran down their faces. The steps and graceful motions usually employed in the "cotillion," the "mazourka," and the "schottische," were now exchanged for a staggering reel; and the tired and compulsory votaries of Terpsichore were ready to drop. But every indication of a suspension of the active exercise, drew from the observant spectator the stern injunction, "Dance!" And although their limbs ached and their breath came quick and short, dance they did—they "danced all night till broad daylight."

The lady being somewhat obese, and unused to such violent work, showed evident signs of distress. But it did no good. The maniac was bent on a frolic, and kept them in incessant motion. How long the frolic would have been kept up it is impossible to say, had not a servant come in and diverted the attention of the girl. This enabled the gentleman to secure the pistol, and thus relieved from peril, suspend the dance. Although very fond of such amusements before, both he and his wife now discover a great antipathy to dancing.

Fashion Notes.

Handsome velvet picture frames have a vine of flowers embroidered upon them.

Carrick capes are seen on batiste and organdy dresses, and even on morning wrappers.

A lady's toilet is no longer complete without a bunch of natural or artificial flowers.

Black, satin ribbon, faced with different colors will be used in trimming grenadines.

Dinner cards made in the shaps of plates, beautifully painted, are among the novelties.

Polonaises are still worn to a great extent, notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary.

Cream-tinted muslin pleatings, around the neck and wrists, replace those of pure white.

In ladies' lingerie, combination suits are the newest, and promise to be the favorite style.

English twills in gray and fawn colors will be the favorite materials for waterproofs this summer.

New styles in furniture have painted panels, which work is done in a large measure by young ladies.

Spiral bracelets are among the latest novelties, some so large that they extend from wrist to elbow.

Loops of narrow ribbon trim nearly everything, and are put on every conceivable place in a toilet.

Trained skirts have the back breadths laid in kilt plaits, or in wide double box plait, to the end of the train.

Mask vails are much worn; but dotted net has taken the place of the plain Brussels net, in a great degree.

Walking dresses will be made with short round skirts, as well as with the kilt skirts; and will be much lighter.

India Pongee cloaks, with carrick capes, are the elegant novelties designed to replace the linen ulsters of Centennial fame.

Mantles made of stripes of lace insertion and velvet, and bordered with lace, will be worn again this summer. They are very stylish.

Fichus will be much worn this summer; those of muslin will be embroidered in colors, and collars, cuffs and handkerchief must match.

A Cheap Commodity.

Advice is cheap, consequently, many people are fond of giving it away. "If he had only taken my advice," says Mr. Wiseacre, "things might have been different." True, they might have been much worse. For do we not all know, or believe we know, our own affairs, our own necessities, our own desires, better than any other mortal can ever know them, even though that other may be our most intimate friend? And no matter how unreserved our confidence, how frank our admissions regarding the circumstances in which we are placed, will there not always be some point or points on which we cannot be fully explicit to any human ear? So, even while we imagine that we have perfectly explained our own position, or have as perfectly comprehended the situation of another, some detail will always be wanting, whose omission changes the whole case; perhaps makes the counsel which seemed so judicious entirely impracticable. Don't worry yourselves, then, over the good advice so often wasted on your friends, but try to remember that as you never can occupy their exact standpoint, so you never can be an infallible judge of their proper conduct. To be sure, in some cases, your advice may be necessary; give it then humbly, not arrogantly, and be content that it is accepted even with reluctance; for advice, at best, is a nauseous pill to swallow.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden.

POTTING PLANTS.—In potting plants, drainage is of the very first importance. It should be provided by covering the bottom of the pot with small pieces of broken flower pot or crockery. This prevents the water from laying in the bottom of the pot and rotting the plant roots.

In preparing your seed beds, don't rake the surface fine, and leave all beneath lumpy and rough. A rule almost exactly the reverse would be better than this. The plant roots enjoy a fine mellow bed, while the surface, if pulverized so thoroughly, is beaten down

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 23. 1878.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Hon. J. B. Linn, of Bellefonte, secretary of the commonwealth, vice Quay who got the Philad. recordership. The senate unanimously confirmed Mr. Linn's nomination. The nomination is a good one—Mr. Linn is a gentleman of the highest integrity, and well qualified for the important position.

The Morning Patriot says: Gen. James A. Beaver of Centre county is a gallant soldier whose mutilated body bears testimony to his devotion to his country. He has a high and honorable record in civil as well as military life. But then he does not belong to the Cameron ring and yet some of his friends fondly imagined that he could be nominated for governor, in a Cameron convention. Such a man might have met with recognition when the republican party existed in Pennsylvania. But the republican party is dead and has been succeeded by the Cameron rule.

This time it is a Williamsport bank. On 17 the banking house of James Brown, of that city, closed its doors. An assignment has been made for the benefit of depositors, who are principally of the poorer classes. Brown claims that the assets of the bank are $50,000 in excess of the liabilities. The liabilities are $100,000.

Nice story, as always when a bank closes.

Now its a county commissioner. Patrick Collins, at the present time a commissioner of Schuylkill county, was found guilty of forgery. He was appointed a tax collector in 1875 and being required to give a bond it was charged that he forged the names of five bondsmen in connection thereof. Collins' recognizance in the sum of $1,000 was renewed to June 3.

Strike riots have disturbed manufacturing cities in England. The military had to be called out, and a number of persons have already been killed.

The Philipsburg Journal earnestly declares that its circulation is considerably larger than stated by us. Well, it ought to know, and we'll take it for granted because it says so. We would not do our Philipsburg neighbors injustice—they are putting out a very fair and creditable paper, and we would gladly see its list run into the thousands.

Relative to the affairs of the defunct Lewisburg Nat. Bank, the *Journal* says, referring to the examination:

By Monday, however, it was found that matters were bad enough. Cashier Sheller's account was discovered to be overdrawn some $42,000. Of this amount about $24,000 was drawn since the 1st of May, this year. On inquiring of the cashier what he did with the money, he declares his inability to explain the matter; attributes it to his mind not being right since he received a fall some months since.

So far as we could learn, the bank directors have not yet decided what course to take. The bank is solvent, and may commence business with new officers inside of a week. Another meeting will be held shortly to decide the matter.

The Times staff correspondent, on 14 reporting the field of the rad state convention had this item:

The friends of General Beaver had a caucus at the Bolton House, at which less than a dozen were present. They appointed a committee to confer with the supporters of Grow and Wickersham and agreed to act with them in the fight for the organization of the convention. Putting these with all the others, ever including a possible ten or so for Rawle, and it is plain that the whole number of the opposition to Hoyt amounts to less than a hundred.

Twenty-six exceptions were taken to Judge Orvis' charge in the Turner case, out of which only two were sustained by the supreme court, and these upon mere technical ground. This is highly creditable to Judge Orvis, whose decisions generally stand the test of the higher court.

The nomination of Cameron's man Hoyt, did not go down without a growl, and did not call out much enthusiasm.

On the motion to make the nomination of Hoyt unanimous Dr. Taylor, of Chester county, took the floor and said that while he did not want to disparage Gen. Hoyt he wanted to know whether it was worth while to spend $15,000 or $20,000 to come here and hold what is called a Convention when everything is arranged before hand. This expression was greeted with loud applause showing that while the Convention was carrying out the plans of the managers the better sense of the delegates revolted at so humiliating a course. An effort was made to choke him off but he went on to demand a right to be heard in the interests of the Republican party. Loud cries of "go on" followed, and he proceeded to ask whether the Republican party could afford to have its ticket made out in the Lochiel Hotel. He added that if the Republican party did not want defeat, they must take new guides. Dr. Taylor, having said this much, was proceeding to tell what he knew about ring manipulations, when he was shut off by a point of order. It is safe to say that he reflected the sentiments of a large number of the delegates, for upon making Hoyts nomination unanimous, there was a very considerable number of "noes."

The opposition to Cameronism is growing in the republican ranks. It will be difficult for them to throw off the yoke, and the old Winnebago will sooner have the party go to grass than to lose control of the machine.

As the Reporter goes to press, this Wednesday noon, the democratic state convention is about organizing at Pittsburg. We expect to communicate in our next that Hon. A. H. Dill was nominated for governor on 1st ballot.

"The Centre Herald," is a new paper at Bellefonte, the first issue of which appeared last week. W. Frank Bailey is editor, N. S. Bailey, assistant. Judging from the first number, the Bailey's know how to get up a paper both editorially and mechanically. The Herald flys the independent flag and will have nothing to do with party cliques. We wish the Herald success.

Congressman Wright of Luzerne county reported from the committee on public lands, a bill providing for the loan of $500 out of the public treasury to every person who will settle on the public lands. This is a wild scheme and ought to be consigned to the shades of forgetfulness with its author. It is no part of this government to support people. Every one must sustain himself as long as he is no pauper or criminal, and the simple duty of both state and federal government is to protect him in his rights to labor and support himself.

Doity, Hoyt-y, Simon and Don,
For bread they give us a Stone.

The National Guard of New York has orders to prepare for a communistic outbreak.

THE CAMERONS AND HOYT.

We are informed that on the 11 inst. the Cameron rangers met in Winnebago's wig-wam. He had called the henchmen of his clan to the wigwam, to give them his orders for the next day's proceedings, and previous to "letting loose" he rose up, cast his eye round and finding John Cessna, Quay, Mackey, Kemble and "sich like" of the faithful present, he opened the ball by saying—"Wig-Wag,"—that is, you must do as Simon tells you and not as Simon does; "you understand, I and my son Don have one year ago nominated Col. Hoyt as our candidate for next governor and you must ratify it to-morrow in council—nothing more, nothing less. As for Grow, I have had him inflated with the idea that his little side show for the office looks as if something is going to be done; but when the cork is drawn it is pop and froth; as for Wickersham, he is proving that a little learning is a dangerous thing, and that his army of professors of the public schools, are a class politically in the market; as for Gen. Beaver, Don telegraphed for him to Bellefonte, and like a good soldier he obeyed orders and is here. I have made a test of the votes for the council to morrow—you see I have given Grow and Wickersham all the votes they can get, and I have set apart for Gen. Beaver 12 votes, which he and his friends are well pleased with, as it is one more than his townsman Curtin received when first up for that office—so that Col. Hoyt is nominated on first ballot. Cessna, you will prepare the platform under my direction, and remember that on my last visit to Washington city, that Hayes would not be noticed, good, bad or indifferent. He shall regret the day that he did not retain Don as Secretary of War, who done more to defeat Blaine's nomination than any other man in the national convention.

"When Hoyt is nominated you must offer the Lieut. Governorship to Grow, his self conceit will refuse it—then let him kick if he dare. As for Wickersham, he is like the chap sleeping with a comrad, began to scratch and sing out: Gus, is that your leg or mine I am scratching?" The White hats and the Black hats, retainers and time servers, come on the orders of Simon to the letter. The Centre county delegates, Coburn and Love, with Blanchard as ring-master, carried out their part to the satisfaction of Don—their decoy nominee and their sham pretence, under the trick of instructions to cover the fraud they were bound to carry out to prove their fawning, cringing servility to the Camerons; since their return it is laughable to hear them brag they got 12 votes for Gen. Beaver, one more than Curtin got the first time, when every man in the county knows they are the dupes of the Camerons and dare not disobey the Wig-Wag. But they have not deceived the rank and file of their party by the trick, and they will find out that they can not be sold or transferred this fall without their consent.

A MILLIONAIRE'S EXPERIENCE.

The late Mr. A. T. Stewart, the millionaire, once came to the conclusion that, although advertising was a good thing as a ladder, it was of no great benefit to him, as his name sold the goods. As a test, one department only of his establishment was advertised. Its business overtopped that of the others so immediately and so largely, that Mr. Stewart concluded that to get the full power of his name it must appear in printer's ink. His advertising managers say, "from that time he advertised more largely than ever in the papers.

Mr. Fly said at the last meeting of the New York Farmer's Club that there are two or three substances that are obnoxious to the flea—he does not like the smell of them, or does not like to think about them—and these are carbolic acid and sulphur. If you want a barn thoroughly purged of weevil, or lice, or fleas the best way is to fumigate it with sulphur. But if you whitewash all around the stables and posts of the yard with a whitewash made by adding carbolic acid to the lime, it will drive most of these beast away. Washing an animal thus infested with carbolic soap-suds will give relief.

However much Russia may desire to recall the troops, they will only retire after the Turks have surrendered the fortresses and the English fleet has left its present anchorage.

All news tends to show that the Mohammedan insurrection is spreading more and more westward. The Russians say they have ceased active operations against the insurgents to give time for the efforts of the Turkish Commissioners.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

The following is an extract from the State Constitution:

Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willfull violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Little Kate, a daughter of John Derstine, of Bellefonte, met with a terrible accident by which both her legs were broken and her arms and head badly hurt. She was riding on the shaft at Hale & Duncan's mill, and getting too near the cogs her clothes were caught by them and she was drawn in and mutilated in the manner above mentioned.

At a meeting of several railroad Presidents in St. Louis on Saturday, it was resolved to reduce the rates 6 cents on "grain and articles classed with grain" en route to New York. This is what Western farmers have been working for, cheapened transportation, but it is not what will be for the best interest of Pennsylvania farmers, who are threatened with the same injurious effects that effect lumbermen from cheapened transportation eastward.

The most absorbing question before the country to-day, judging from the columns devoted to it by the most enterprising newspapers, is that of Communism, and the dangers attending its growth. The New York *Graphic treats* the subject as one of the gravest character, and even goes so far as to urge the large increase of the standing army to protect from Communistic riots which it believes are certain to come.

The Mexican Revolutionists crossed from Texas into Mexico on the night of April 27, at Patama Capote and La Palma, and are supposed to number 300. They are under the direction of Col. Munoz of Escobedo's staff. It is the programme for a party to cross near the Grande city and take Camargo.

THE CAMERON CONVENTION.

HOYT NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, STERRETT FOR SUPREME JUDGE, STONE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND DUNKEL FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Harrisburg, May 16.—Chairman Wilson called the convention to order at half past ten o'clock and counseled good order in order that the business of the body might run smoothly.

The nominations for temporary chairman being in order, H. W. Palmer, of Luzerne, nominated J. N. Purviance. [The Hoyt caucus having last night decided on Mayor Stokely for temporary Mr. Purviance for permanent chairman Mr. Palmer stated that the gentlemen selected had agreed to change positions.]

General W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, nominated A. J. Kauffman, Lancaster, who had been decided on by the Grow-Wickersham- Beaver caucus.

Mr. Purviance received 149 votes and Mr. Kauffman 94.

Jas. P. Coburn was one of 50 on committee on organization; and Jno G. Love one of the 50 assistant secretaries.

The platform goes for a protective tariff; has taffy for the laboring class; says that the public lands belong to the people, (but the republican congress gave nearly all to the railroads); gives Hartranft an endorsement, and says nothing at all about Hayes.

For governor the first ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

Hoyt, 161; Grow, 47; Wickersham, 29; Beaver, 12; Morrell, 1.

The vote of L. D. Shoemaker, who seconded the nomination of Hoyt, was the 126th (or a majority of the convention.)

General Hoyt was declared the nominee for governor.

A motion to make the choice unanimous was opposed by Dr. Taylor, of Chester county, who said the nomination of Hoyt had been set up at the Lochiel hotel before the delegates had arrived, and that being the customary progrrmme he thought delegates had better stay at home than spend $20,000 or $30,000 a year in railroad fare, etc., without having any show at conventions.

H. T. Harvey, of Clinton, declared that the gentleman was out of order; and the chair sustained the point, when Dr. Taylor reluctantly took his seat, after being alternately hissed and applauded.

For supreme judge the ballot was then taken and resulted: For Sterrett, 154; for Agnew, 92.

Judge Sterrett having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the republican party for supreme judge, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

For lieut. governor the first and only ballot resulted: For Stone, 182; for Jacobs, 59. Charles W. Stone having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the republican party for lieutenant governor, and on motion of Gen. Albright the nomination was made unanimous.

First ballot for sec'y of internal affairs, was then proceeded with and resulted: For Dunkel, 113; for McClellan, 83; for Donley, 31.

There being no choice a second ballot had been ordered, when the name of J. B. Donley was withdrawn. The convention then proceeded to a choice between Capt. Dunkel and Lt. McClellan. The ballot resulted: For Dunkel, 122; for M'Clellan, 106.

Dunkel was declared the nominee.

Hoyt was then introduced, made a speech, when the Winnebago's pow-wow adjourned.

PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

Inasmuch as the public printing only costs the country a trifle of $2,000,000 per annum we can hardly expect to extract much instruction or amusement from the publications of the Government office, and yet a few of these cheap little documents would make attractive Summer reading. The Engineers' Report, for example, is one of nine or ten which go to make the consolidated report of the War Department, and the particular engineers who reported to the second session of the XLIVth Congress used up three octavo volumes, containing 2,211 pages, before they succeeded in telling all they knew. These experts made accurate topographical surveys of every bird, bug and beast which they encountered while on professional duty, and returned estimates for dredging and straightening out the crookedest and muddiest dialects which are spoken by aboriginal Americans, so that altogether the information furnished by the engineers is varied and surprising. We regret to add that several acres of the report will hardly be considered of permanent value.

Here is General O. E. Babcock, in charge of public grounds at the National Capital, assuring posterity that in one of the parks "there were so many trees that the lawn mower could not be used "making necessary the cutting with a "scythe." And again he writes, "proper inclosure was made for a pair of prairie "dogs. The dogs are doing well!" But after a hundred pages or so, when barren statistics of this sort begin to grow wearisome, the mind invariably finds rest and refreshments upon some little oasis, like the following, which is fertile and fragrant with suggestion: "The greenhouse force was employed in caring "for the plants, etc., stored there for the "Winter, and in propagating plants, "trees, etc., for distribution to members "of Congress and others. Sixty-five "thousand were distributed, being sent "by express or otherwise as members "wished."

Before marching out into the desert again amongst the "75 straw mats" which the General had made, the "34 loads of moss" he gathered, and other arid, not to say suffocating, details of daily engineering, the reader will be liable to pause and inquire why Congressmen "and others" should be furnished by the Federal Government with 65,000 plants and trees and not with 65,000 undershirts. And if Congressmen "and others" have any special need of trees and plants, why they can't pay for them as other people do. And why the Government should enter into competition with nurserymen and florists just as it does with printers and publishers. And why these small stealings of Congressmen shouldn't be shut off before they screw down the wages of department clerks in the name of economy?—*Tribune.*

THE FRAUD INVESTIGATION.

Washington, May 13.—As soon as the business of the morning hour was over Mr. Clarkson Potter rose to a question of privilege and offered a preamble and resolution for an investigation, not only into the frauds in Florida, but into those alleged in Louisiana. It was deemed best by those having the subject in charge that Mr. Potter, who is a ready debater, should present the resolutions. The Republicans at once instituted a stormy time and finally, by refusing to vote, broke up a quorum, so that the House came to a deadlock and was unable to pass the resolutions. Mr. Potter, finding that the Democratic vote alone fell below a quorum, had no alternative but to move an adjournment and await the return of the Democratic absentees. These have been telegraphed to and are expected to-morrow. The Democratic vote is 156, which is ten more than a quorum, and if all of the Democratic members are on hand the revolutionary game of the Republicans will be broken up and the investigation ordered.

The introduction of the resolution produced a decided sensation on the Republican side. The Republicans had not anticipated that it would inculpate Governor Noyes, Minister to France, or Secretary John Sherman. They were, therefore, prompt to raise a question of order that the proposed investigation was not privileged. Mr. Potter held that if an inquiry into the title of the President was not a question of privilege the House could hardly be called to pass upon a more important question, whether privileged or not. The Republicans then wrangled a good deal over the rights of a State in the House, and finally settled down on General Garfield's assumption that the question was not one of privilege unless it was based on the constitutional power of impeachment, and that the House could not now go into the validity of the President's title. Mr. Mills, of Texas, from the Democratic side, contended that the whole question was settled in the Forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to interfere with that settlement by the Forty-fifth Congress he regarded as an usurpation of power. This declaration was loudly applauded on the Republican side. Mr. Potter fully answered Mr. Mills by saying that if ever there was a case in which fraud should be inquired into it was when that fraud had been successfully accomplished. The Speaker then ruled the resolutions as privileged in a very clear and concise decision, and recognized Mr. Potter to move the previous question. The Republican side was prompt to appeal from the decision, and Mr. Potter was as prompt to move that the appeal be laid on the table, and this was carried by 128 to 108. The vote was a strict party vote except that General Butler and Representatives Fort and Mitchell, Republicans, voted with the Democrats to lay on the table, and Mills, of Texas, and Buckner, of Missouri, voted with the Republicans to set aside the Speaker's ruling. The Republicans followed their defeat by a succession of points or order, which were ruled out and voted down till the House came to a direct vote on the previous question, when, pending its demand, they attempted, through Mr. Hale, to amend the scope of the investigation so as to include Oregon and Mississippi and even South Carolina. Mr. Potter said he would vote for a separate committee for those States, but would not consent to include them in this investigation, though in the case of Mississippi the Republicans had already investigated that State, while in Oregon, if there had been fraud, it had not accomplished anything, as in the case of Florida. The house then proceeded to vote on seconding the demand for the previous question, and, on a viva voce vote, all of the Republicans refused to answer. A division was than demanded, and Mr. Potter and Mr. Hale were appointed tellers, and still every Republican but Mr. Hale declined to vote.

The intention of the Republicans in this was evident. Owing to the absentees on the Democratic side, and the refusal of the Republicans to vote, the House was left without a quorum. Under the rules the usual call of the House was made, and then Mr. Potter moved to adjourn, which was carried. If the Republicans fail to carry their points to-morrow, as they will, they contemplate inaugurating in the Senate an investigation into the other States.

Jan 16. The select democratic caucus advisory committee met immediately after the adjournment of the House, to take into consideration the present condition of the Potter investigation resolution. Several prominent democratic members were invited to be present at the consultation.

The committee decided that the democrats should adhere to their determination to admit no amendments to the resolution, and to persevere in the present course until the resolution shall be adopted, and further that no public business be translated meanwhile.

THE DEMOCRATS AT LAST SECURE A QUORUM AND PASS THE POTTER RESOLUTIONS.

Washington, May 17.—The protracted struggle for a quorum in the House ended shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon when the Democrats succeeded in securing the attendance of 147 of their own members. The attempt of the Republicans in parliamentary parlance to further count out the House was thus defeated, and after one dilatory motion on their part the resolution to investigate the electoral frauds in Florida and Louisiana was passed by a vote of 145 to 2, all the Democrats voting in the affirmative but two, who voted in the negative—Mr. Mills, of Texas, and Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts. The vote showed that all of the Republicans refrained from voting, and as the result proved overstepped themselves, for when a motion was made from their side to reconsider the vote for the purpose of further delay, no Republican had voted on the winning side, and it was therefore ruled out of order.

Washington, May 18.—Speaker Randall, before leaving Washington to-morrow evening for a visit to Pennsylvania, will complete his selection of members of the Florida and Louisiana Investigating Committee, and hand the list to Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, who, as Speaker, pro tempore, will announce the committee to the House Monday. It is believed that Messrs. Morrison, of Illinois; MacMahon of Ohio, and Blackburn of Kentuckey, who took part in the Louisiana and Florida investigation last year, and Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, a member of the Electoral Commission, will be made members of this committee, and very probably Messrs. Springer of Illinois, and Stenger, of Pennsylvania will be named as the other Democratic members, together with Mr. Potter, of course as Chairman. The Republicans most prominently mentioned in conjectures as to the representation of the minority on this committee are: Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts; Frye, of Maine, Lapham, of New York, and Cox, of Ohio.

ON TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES MARCHING TOWARD THE TURKISH CAPITAL AND THE TURKS UNEASY.

Demand Made on the Porte to Insist on England Withdrawing Her Fleet from the Sea of Marmora.

MORE RIOTING IN ENGLAND AND SEVERAL MILLS DESTROYED BY THE MOB.

London, May 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians continue marching their forces from all directions in the vicinity of and are daily drawing nearer to the Turkish capitol.

They are also constantly pressing on the porte to insist upon England withdrawing her fleet from the Sea of Marmora.

All advices received indicate that the Turkish popular feeling of uneasiness is increasing.

A dispatch to Reuter's telegram company from St. Petersburg says: "It is believed that Count Schouvaloff has succeeded in convincing the emperor that it is to Russia's interest to concede to Europe most of the demands formulated by England.

The assembling of a European congress appears consequently assured, despite the difficulties which have arisen at Constantinople concerning the surrender of the fortress.

A dispatch from Pera, in the second edition of to-day's *Times*, says: "Although the advance of the Russians four kilometres nearer to Constantinople is declared to be devoid of significance, the movement has nevertheless increased the uneasiness here.

The Russians, instead of being clustered

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN RUSSIAN ARSENALS—ALL SERVICEABLE ARTILLERY SENT TO THE FRONT.

London, May 15.—A telegram from Batoum states that a concentration of 7,000 armed Mussulman inhabitants of Lazistan in the Ardanatch district, has compelled the Russians to retreat, and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Livona and on the Charak river.

Advices from Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for regiments in the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube.

The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is said that 3,000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube.

Renewed activity prevails in the several arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujavatz, to increase the production of Peabody-Martini ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.

In villages, are now extended before the city, with their lines of tents in a manner impressive to the popular mind. News comes also of an advance of 15,000 troops from Kallikrati to Rustchuk Tchkmedje, of similar forward movements from Silurin to Kallikrati, and other corresponding advances from the rear towards the front.

All these movements tend to mass the Russians closer and closer to Constantinople, and consequently increase the anxiety within the city. It is reported on good authority that the Russians are about to deepen the channel from Tchekmedje lake to the sea sufficiently to permit the passage of launches and other small vessels. Significance is attached to a belief current in well informed circles that the channel squadron will leave Port Said for Besika bay immediately after the arrival of the Indian troops.

London, May 17.—The Lancashire district is quieter to-day, pending negotiations for compromise.

The cotton mills of Grove & Warburton, at Haslington, have been burned by the mob, and other acts of violence committed.

A meeting of masters was held at Manchester to-day. The result has decreased the hopes of any immediate settlement, they refusing to consider any proposition from the strikers.

A dispatch just received from Blackburn says the masters at their meeting today decided to maintain their terms in full. The mob resumed their riotous conduct and have burned Whittaker's mill.

The excitement in East Lancashire arising from the differences between the cotton masters and operatives is still intense.

The presence of military and large bodies of police alone holds the populace in check in several large towns, and should to-day's efforts for a settlement fail it is feared that these may not prove adequate.

At a meeting of the operatives at Oldham last night it was decided to strike against the proposed five per cent. reduction of their wages.

ALL HOPES OF PEACE ABANDONED.

London, May 20.—A special dispatch to the London "Times" from Pera, under date of Sunday, says all hopes of peace are now nearly if not entirely abandoned Austria is impressed with this conviction from Russia's attitude that she has adopted a definite policy for the protection of her interests, and Turkey has now no more misgivings concerning Austria's military preparations than concerning the presence of the English fleet in the Sea of Mormora.

A dispatch from Port Said announces the passage through the Suez canal to-day of five English transports with troops for Malta.

GEORGIA PEACHES.

Macon, Ga., May 18.—The first crop of Georgia peaches left here to-day by the Southern express, consigned to New York Forty thousand crates will follow.

For the Reporter.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Now when John had heard in the prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples, And said unto him, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another? Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see: The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me. And as they departed, Jesus began to say to the multitudes concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness to see? a reed shaken with the wind? But what went ye out for to see? a man clothed in soft raiment? Behold they that wear soft clothing are in' king's houses But what went ye out for to see? a prophet? Yea, I say unto you, and more than a prophet. For this is he of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee Verily, I say unto you, Among them that are born of women, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist. He was a renowned preacher; he sent the people to Christ, not to the priest, or minister. When we have difficult questions to dispose of, we should come to Christ, to the word of God. John's disciples asked Jesus, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another? He answered and said unto them, Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see, and blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me.

The Lord Jesus Christ highly commends John. His commendation concerns;

I. The Constancy of John. He was not a reed shaken by the wind. He was no doubter, no turn-coat. What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A man full of hesitancy, doubts, and boggles, who did not know on which side of the tomb he was? No, but a man who was firm and steadfast in doctrine and of most decided convictions—a good example for both ministers and laymen of our day. All moral and religious teachers should dig down deep and plant themselves in the word of God, and then the Devil could not root them up. For heaven and earth may pass away, but the word of God shall remain. Neither the favor of men nor the fear of death, should swerve them from the path of duty.

II. His Sobriety and Mortification. John inured himself to hardness of life. Says Jesus, What went ye out to see? a man in soft raiment, in a silk gown, with a gold watch, spectacles, cuff-buttons, etc. a court preacher, a chaplain of Parliament, Congress, etc. No, his coat of camel's hair and his locust meat, indicated the contrary. He was not a delicate voluptuous person, but grave, sober and severe. A minister should not be a tenderling or weakling to gain the favor of the world, but sternly declare the truth to all classes, the farmer, mechanic, the beggar on the dunghill, and the king on his throne. John rebuked the adultery of Herod without regard to rank or office. Lk. 7: 19.

The Jews desired the old prophets to preach with smooth words, Is. 30: 10., but this was not John's style. A good shepherd will do justice to his flock. He will do his duty in the face of danger and death, knowing that he who sent him, will be a wall of fire around him.

III. His Humility. John confessed and denied not, saying, I am not the Christ, but a poor minister of his, willing, but not worthy, to do him service. Such a spirit would, everywhere, commend the ministry of Christ to the people.

IV. His Office. What went ye out to see? a prophet yea, more than a prophet. The Savior commends his clear preaching and revealing of Christ to the people. The ancient prophets saw Christ afar off, John beheld him face to face; they prophesied of him; he pointed at him saying, THIS IS HE. And yet the meanest evangelical minister that preaches Christ *come*, is to be preferred before all the old prophets, who prophesied of Christ *to come*.

Reflections.

1. Christ is the great Physician. In John's day, the blind received their sight, the lame walked, lepers were cleansed, the deaf heard, the dead were raised up, and the poor had the gospel preached to them. He is the same *good* Physician now He was then. What more do you want, reader,—come to this *great* Physician then. He will heal you—He will save you. *Come* one, COME all.

2. There is a great contrast between Christ and the world. Christ says, Blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me. First, the world takes offence at the doctrine of Christ, e. g. Matt. 7: 13, 14. Enter ye in at the strait gate, etc., and remarks, perhaps, why the preacher wants to go to heaven alone! Who can believe such a humiliating doctrine as that of Repentance? Secondly, at the life of Christ, His humility, meekness, forgiveness, submission, etc. Who can live such a life as this? None but Christ himself. The world says: When you are among the wolves you must howl with them. But this is the teaching of the Devil. St. Paul says, Rom 12: 2. Be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable and perfect will of God.

3. Inconstancy is a great evil. It is an unfortunate affair with those who are for worlds to be a reed shaken by the wind, to be a hypocrite, to have the form of godliness and deny the power thereof; for the hope of the hypocrite shall perish.

4. There are too many soft-raiment Christians, effeminate and feeble Christians, easily led astray from Christ and his church. Away with your soft-raiment men, they don't avail much.

5. The characteristics of a true Christian are: 1. An inquiring mind, Art thou He? 2. A seeking mind. 3. A sighing mind, expressing itself after this manner, I am blind, lame, deaf, etc. 4. A Christlike mind,—having obtained help from Christ, love manifests itself to our neighbor, and a true Christian will teach and instruct others and try to bring them to Christ. J. T., Aaronsburg.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON Please Call W & B Oak Hall.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

Three hundred and nine oil wells were completed last month, an increase of 107 over March's contribution.

BARGAINS.

Bargains! Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS, BOOTS and SHOES! also a LARGE VARIETY of CHILDREN'S SHOES, at LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store, opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful, also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct, stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 29 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co. 20 Ann St., N.Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. Any agent can, without capital, make $10 daily introducing our staple articles. Sample and particulars sent free. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 96 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 34 jan 4ms,

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United Sistes and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 200 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for $2.00 Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor Michigan. 9 may 13t

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75.
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50.
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25.
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine calf Boots, handmade,	3.50.
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50.

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIE'S FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of Ice Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth, At the BISHOP STREET BAKERY, is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

LOOK! LOOK!

BARGAINS

—IN—

NEW GOODS!!

—NOW, EINS, ZWEI, DREI, FOR A—
—RACE TO GET THE FIRST—
—BARGAINS IN NEW GOODS—

—AT—

WM. WOLF'S

IN THE

New Bank Building.

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, FISH, &C., &C.

Furnishing Goods OF AL KINDS.

NEW AND CHOICE INVOICE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Full line of Hats and Caps For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Call and be Convinced that this is the Cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

Rememdrr the place—in the New Bank Building, opposite the Old Stand.

HO! FOR SPRING MILLS!!

Stoves! Stoves!

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. May 23,'78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20*cts as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Doe 1 jan '75' it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1*st of January,* 1875, *and that it is time he was paying the printer.*

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 886, I. O. of O. F., meets every Thursday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
S. K. EMERICK, Sec'y. B. D. BRESSLER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. D. C. KELLER W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 66, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Rain on Monday. Monday night terrific thunder shower with hail.

——Gov. Curtin lectured last Saturday evening, in the M. E. church, at Millheim. Subject: Russia.

——Willis R. Bierly, of Williamsport, a native of Brushvalley, announces himself as a democratic candidate for assembly in Lycoming.

——The third annual Sunday School Convention of the Ev. Luth. Synod of Central Penn'a, will be held in the Luth. church, Milroy, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27, 28 and 29.

——A choice lot of stoneware, wholesale to merchants, and retail to others, at very low figures, at Sechler's, Bellefonte. Also, the choicest lot of queensware in the county.

——We all have our preferences; but no one prefers to hear a crying baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once quiet it. 25 cents.

——Godey's Lady's Book for June is full of beauty and instruction for ladies, besides containing some of the best original stories of the time. Every household is bettered by having Godey upon the centre table.

——The champion clover of the season was brought to this office by D. C. Keller, who took it from his lot in this place. The stalks measure 34 inches. We call it democratic clover, and there is scarce a Heyt weed growing to overtop it.

——All kinds of Sewing Machine Needles and fixings, to be had at Wm. Wolf's store. 3t.

——Newman still keeps getting ready-made clothing, and sells it off as fast as he gets it. All buy there because he sells cheapest in the county. Money always saved on each suit bought, enough to buy your wife two dresses and a lot of little things for baby. Give Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, a call if you want a whole suit, pants, vest, coat, shirt, boots, shoes, etc. Try him.

——On Sunday last, Mr. Abraham Sussman, of Bellefonte, died in Philadelphia. His remains were buried in Philadelphia. Mr. Sussman was well known all over this county and outside, as a merchant of prominence.

The lower shops at Altoona have received an order for the construction of 1,000 box cars.

——Names added to list of candidates: B. F. Leathers, of Fleming for Treasurer. John B. Leathers, Howard tp. for Sheriff. H. A. Mingle, Haines, for Commissioner. M. J. Decker, of Potter, for Commissioner. S. T. Shugert, for Prothonotary. W. H. Noll, of Spring, for Sheriff. Jacob Dunkle, of Walker, for Commissioner.

——The Tenth Annual Convention of the Centre Co. Sabbath-School Association will be held in the M. E. Church, at Port Matilda, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29, 1878. Tuesday evening, 7:30 o'clock: A Model Bible School—Neh. 8: 1-12. Wednesday forenoon, 8:30 o'clock: Praise and Promise Meeting; Duties of a S. S. Supt. and S. S. Teacher in school and out of school; Order and Adaptation of Exercises; How should a Scripture lesson be taught to interest a class? Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock: Young People's Meeting. Scripture Concert Recitations; "The Speech that pleased the Lord."—1 Kings, 3: 6-10; Questions and Answers; Business Meeting. Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock: Approved ways of studying the Scriptures; the Importance of Scripture knowledge in early life; should there be any Suspension of Bible study in the Sabbath School?

Each school in the county is entitled to send two delegates, one of whom, if possible, to be the Supt. Preachers are delegates *ex officio.* Delegates who desire entertainment must forward their names, at least one week previous to the convention, to A. Chaney, Esq., Port Matilda, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Pres't.
CLEMENT DALE, Rec. Sec'y.
N. S. BAILEY, Cor. Sec'y.

——The Lewistown *Gazette*, 15, says: Timothy Sweeney, ax inspector in the employ of William Mann, Jr., & Co., of the lower ax factory, met with a shocking death about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning last. In company with carpenter D. H. Bell he had gone below to the grinding shop to fix some portion of the belting that seemed to be disarranged. In reaching forward to adjust it Mr. Sweeey's clothing was caught by a screw in the shafting that was flying around at the rate of 106 revolutions per minute. He was inextricably entangled, and was whirled in a circle for probably 150 times. His feet and body struck the floor overhead with every turn of the screw, and they were frightfully mangled. A deep indentation in his left temple led to the belief that his head must also have struck one of the heavy beams. When the machinery was finally stopped the clothing had to be cut from his person. The deceased was 41 years old, a married man and the father of six children. Mr. H. had a $5,000 life insurance.

——For the best groceries go to Sechler & Co.—you get any thing there you want in their line. They sell at prices to suit the times. Stoneware wholesale and retail, confectioneries, canned and dried fruit, and hundreds of other articles, all fresh and pure.

——The Mifflin County Commissioners have received permission from the grand jury to enlarge and repair the Court House at Lewistown, at an expense not to exceed ten thousand dollars. The building will be made 40x48 feet larger than its present size, the court room will be enlarged, and other improvements made. The contract was let on the tenth inst., and the same awarded to Beyer, Guyer & Co., of Tyrone, whose bid was $7,245. The highest bid was about $14,000. A couple of bids were lower than that of Messrs. Beyer, Guyer & Co., but the parties making them were not acceptable to the Commissioners.

——Fishing tackle, fancy articles, drugs, medicines, &c., at Frank Greens—best assortment in county.

——Work in marble, done equal to any in Philadelphia, can be had at Heisler's marble works Bellefonte, and at prices lower than at any other yard in the county.

——Get you sugar, coffee, tea, syrup, canned and dried fruits at Sechler's, and you are sure of the best.

——Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, cures all affections of the threat and lungs—such as colds, coughs, asthma, croup, whooping cough, and earlier stages of consumption. Ask for it at the drug-store—it is a standard remedy, which should always be on hand in the family.

Bradford, May 16.—R. W. Evans & Co.'s oil tank burst last night. Twenty-two thousand barrels of oil were lost.

CAPTURE OF HORSE THIEVES.—On the 6th of May, two fellows registered at the Irvin House, Lock Haven, as A. C. Bush and Joseph Gale, one from Buffalo, the other Chicago. They hired a horse and buggy from Smith & Probst and never returned them. They were detected at Turbotville, Northumberland county, through the handbills sent out. A telegram was sent of their presence at the hotel. Mr. Probts and Officer Westbrook went down to identify and arrest the men. Bush was unarmed and was secured. Gale fired, missed the officer, but made his escape. The fellows are now in jail. The horse and buggy were not with them. They had been left at Unionville near Bellefonte, and got into Sheriff Munson's hands, who telegraphed to the owners and they went after and got their lost property.

——Almost a fire—on Sunday 12 inst. as the hired man of Michael Feidlar of Haines twp., was in the barn mixing feed for the horses, his attention was attracted by the peculiar performance of some of the horses, and in looking around he discovered light in a gangway. Having two buckets with water by his side he took them and hastened to the spot, and manfully applied the water and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. One minute longer and that magnificent barn, (one of the best in the valley) would have been burnt. The barn in frequented by tramps at night, and it is supposed that they dropped matches, and this hired man tramped on them while getting straw for mixing feed.

——The citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity are requested to meet at Spanglers hotel, on Sat. evening, 25, to make suitable arrangements for the observance of Decoration Day.

——Mr. Grow, formerly employed on the Lock Haven Democrat, has become an assistant on the Bellefonte Republican, and has added interest to that sheet.

(Communicated.)

——Gov. Curtin's lecture on Russia, held in Millheim last Saturday evening, was a success. The only draw back was the Governor had offered a free lecture, and delivered it so, but some how it was worked around so as to charge 20 cts. attmittance, and the proceeds go to the band, which caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. Some of those who could easily pay went and walked in without paying, while some poor people were deprived of the privilege of hearing it. Let us have a leetle more equality. Let every body pay his way and be a man.

——Read Powers' advertisement.

HAINES TWP. ITEMS.

Last week the Jubilee Singers passed through here and blest Woodward with some of their best music. Come again darkies. Fiedler & Runkle at the Farmer's store have just unpacked an enormous stock of goods, and are selling very cheap. On Sunday evening, 12th inst., at about 5 o'clock, Mr. Michael Fiedler noticing an unusual noise in his horse stable, went to see what the matter was, when to his astonishment discovered fire rapidly spreading in the back part of his feeding room; but he extinguished the flames before any particular damage was done.

CLIPPER.

CANDIDATES.

(Cards must be authorized by some responsible person to insure insertion.)

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that C. S. M'Cormick, Esq. of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for President Judge, subject to democratic rules.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

ASSEMBLY.

W. A. Murray, of Boalsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

Wm. L. Musser, of Penn, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic rules.

SHERIFF.

W. H. Noll, of Spring, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John B. Leathers, of Howard twp., will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

George Hoffer, of Potter will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John R. Bair, of Penn, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

John Spangler, of Potter, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic rules.

COMMISSIONER.

Michael J. Decker, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

H. A. Mingle, of Haines, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

Jacob Dunkle, of Walker, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

J. H. Hahn, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

A. J. Greist, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

John Hoy, jr., of Marion township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic rules.

TREASURER.

B. F. Leathers, of Unionville, will be a candidate for Treasurer subject to democratic rules.

S. A. M'Qistian, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. Ehrhard, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

MR. KURTZ: Please announce that I purpose to be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and if so fortunate as to receive the favorable consideration of my fellow democrats in their primary assemblies, will pledge myself, if elected, to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the office. S. T. SHUGERT.

Samuel J. Herring of Gregg will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

J. C. Harper, now of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

B. F. Shafer, of Walker, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic rules.

R. G. Brett, of Ferguson will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary subject to democratic rules.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

MARKETS.

New York, May 20.—Wheat nominally 2 and 3c lower; No. 2 Chicago, $1 18; do. Milwaukee, $1 22; red western, $1 25@1 33; amber, $1 30@1 36. Receipts, 264,737 bushels. In store, 792,000 bushels wheat.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat,	1 20
Red "	1 20.
Rye, 50c.	
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	.45c
Oats, 25c.	
Buckwheat, 75c.	
Cloverseed, $3.00 to	$4.00
Chop, per ton,	$23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton,	$10.00
Flour, per bbl,	$6.25
Butter, 15c.	
Tallow, 7c.	
Hams 11c.	
Shoulders 6c.	
Sides 6c.	
Rags, 2c.	
Eggs per doz., 9c.	
Tub washed wool, 35c.	

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-school Association, will be held in the Pine street Methodist church, in Williamsport, Pa., June 11, 12 and 13, 1878.

A working programme of thoroughly practical questions has been prepared.

This will be a mass convention, and every Sabbath-school and Sabbath-school organization in the State is entitled to representation, and it is ardently hoped the attendance and enthusiasm, which shall mark this convention, will greatly revive the good work of the association.

The leading railroads throughout the State connecting with and centering at Williamsport have very kindly granted reduced rates of fare, tickets good from June 10 to 12, to start, and good to return until June 18, which will give all who desire, after the adjournment of the convention, an opportunity to extend their trip to Watkin's Glen, oil regions, or other nearby famous resorts.

Williamsport extends a hearty welcome to all friends of the Sabbath-schools throughout the State.

Entertainment and railroad information and orders will be furnished all who notify Rev. Thomas E. Clapp, Williamsport, before June 5th.

Pastors and superintendents of all denominations will please make this announcement to their schools and congregations.

For further information in regard to the programme address Ed. S. Wagoner, State Secretary, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

TWELVE PERSONS POISONED BY EATING STOLEN BUTTER.

Richmond, May 10.—News has reached this city of a horrible and fatal case of wholesale poisoning at Elk Garden, Russell county, in the southern part of the State. It appears that Mrs. Martha Micalitor, a well known farmer's wife, keeps a dairy establishment in the locality referred to. She had been much annoyed of late by thieves stealing large quantities of butter. She bethought herself of a plan to stop the repeated thefts, and it was this: She put strychnine in all the rolls of a certain firkin in a convenient place for the robbers night before last.

The firkin was promptly stolen, and Mrs. Micalitor was satisfied that the thieves would die. But oh, horror! instead of the thieves eating the butter they sold it. It went broadcast through the country. Mr. Jackson, a prominent planter, purchased several pounds of it yesterday, and supposing it all right the servants placed it on the supper table, where there were twelve persons at the repast, of whom four died a few hours after they had eaten the poisoned butter. They were Andrew, Joseph and James Jackson, three brothers, and Miss Alice Gatewood, a young country belle, who happened to be a guest of the Misses Jackson; besides, three other persons at the table were taken dangerously ill, among them a young lawyer, who was paying devoted attention to Miss Gatewood.

The night previous the Jackson mansion was the scene of mirth and revelry. Last night the whole community was shrouded in mourning. The greatest excitement prevails in the county, but nothing serious has been developed. The thieves who stole and sold the poisoned butter, nor the lady who used such a dangerous trick, have been arrested, but doubtless exertions will be made to lynch the men who sold it.

VENEZUELA EARTHQUAKES.

Six Hundred Persons Killed.

Havana, May 15.—An earthquake at Cua, Venezuela, killed six hundred persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas. The heat at Laguayra is intense and the health of that city is bad. The recent drouth on Demerara island entails a direct loss to the planters of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Advices from Caddo, Indian territory says three horse thieves were hanged fifty miles west of that place last Wednesday night.

REVOLUTIONISTS FALL IN MEXICO.

Washington, May 19.—Senor Zamacone and Mexican minister, says his advices from Mexico show that the revolutionists have utterly failed and have no support whatever in any of the states of that republic.

A THEATRE BURNED IN INDIA.

London, May 20.—The Times's despatch from Calcutta reports that during a performance in the theatre at Ahmednugger the building caught fire and forty persons were burned to death.

A woman who died recently in Lebanon county is said to have confessed on her death bed that she and her son, who is still living, murdered a rich old peddler eighteen years ago, robbed him and threw his body into burning charcoal.

The body of an infant about a week old was found in the stove of a baggage car of the Lake Shore train at Buffalo.

J. Duff Henderson, who has undertaken to walk 25,000 miles in two years, completed his first forty miles in Toronto the other day in 7 hours and 54 minutes.

Mr. Moody has struck bed-rock. "What we want in this county," says Moody, "is a revival of honesty, truth and equity, and not merely singing and preaching."

Lydia Sherman, the murderess of three or four husbands and of three of her children, died yesterday in the Connecticut State Prison, where she had been serving a life sentence.

MARRIED.

At Luth. parsonage, Centre Hall, May 14, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Henry Lichty of Tusseyville, and Mary Magruder of Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

At Reading, Pa., on the 8th inst., by Rev. T. C. Billheimer, of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Col. D. S. Keller, of Bellefonte, to Miss Mattie Schroeder, of Reading.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, 15, at Centre Hall, Catherine, wife of Peter Shifflier, aged 71 years, 7 months and 15 days. Deceased died suddenly of heart disease while seated on a chair.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, June 11th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, M. Election for President and Directors same day and place. JAS. R. MCCLURE,
23 may 3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of John Everhart, late of Ferguson twp., Centre county, deceased, having been granted to A. J. Orndorf, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. ORNDORF,
23 may 6t Administrator.

Power's Shoe Store

HAS BEEN removed from the old room opposite the Bush house to a larger room in the Bush Arcade, for the purpose of carrying a larger stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

and all goods belonging to that branch of trade. We now have the largest stock in Centre county, and also the very best quality of goods which can be substantiated by our customers.

We do not propose to quote prices, but let people come and judge for themselves. Further, we will sell the same quality of goods cheaper than any others advertised or unadvertised.

LEATHER.

We also keep on hand Summerville's Celebrated Oak Tanned Leather, which at the Centennial was awarded 2 medals for its superiority over other leather, and sell it cheap as can be bought at the tan yard. Also the best of Hemlock Leather.

Bellefonte, 23 may 2m

Four years ago the Jones Brothers leased coal lands near DuBois, Jefferson county. Shortly after Andrew Baum laid claim to the property, and from that time until now there has been a dispute as to who was rightfully entitled to the possession of the mines. On Tuesday Baum and R. P. Montgomery were engaged in taking possession. Peter E. Jones rolled stones on the track to impede the progress of the car. Montgomery knocked Jones down and held him to the ground, when the latter fired a pistol into his assailant's side. A second shot lodged in Montgomery's abdomen, causing death in twenty minutes. Jones has delivered himself to the authorities.

The great threshing machine manufactory of Russell & Co., at Massillon, O., was destroyed by fire, on morning of 18. Loss $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Cincinnati, May 13.—The Government revenue officers are making things lively here for the distillers and rectifiers. They made four seizures of small houses on Saturday, and it is hinted the end is not yet.

The experience of the workingmen who left Philadelphia some time ago for Brazil was far from pleasant. Before the vessel arrived at her destination the supplies were exhausted, and on landing the discomfort was, if possible, increased. Building railroads in Brazil is not the most delightful work in the world. Parrots and monkeys are the choice luxuries of the larder.

☞ All parties have now nominated for governor, and the next important thing is for every voter and housekeeper to know that the best groceries are kept at Sechlers.

NOTICE.—The following property has been purchased by me, and will be left in the hands of Ph. Frank, at my pleasure: 1 horse, harness, cook stove, cupboard, sink, table, stand and bed. All persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner whatever.
16 may 3t. HANNAH FRANK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.

The directors of Potter school district, will convene at Potter's Mills, on Monday, June 3rd., at 9 o'clock a. m., to examine the Treasurer's account, and transact such other business as may be presented. All persons interested are requested to attend. The directors elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., to organize a new board. The township Auditors are requested to meet and examine the Treasurers account. W. W. SPANGLER,
W. A. KERR, President,
Secretary. 16 may 3t

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY,

At Mrs. Lucy Henny's, Centre Hall, who has just received from Philadelphia, the LATEST FASHIONS, and a complete stock of new Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.

The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 2 may 4t

NOTICE is hereby given that H. C. Yeager has filed his petition for license, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Centre county, and that application will be made on the fourth (4) day of June next, to said Court to grant the same. A. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
9 may 1t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale at late residence of J. Henry Duck dec'd in Gregg twp., on Thursday, June 13 1878, the following real estate, viz:

No. 1. One Tract of Land bounded and described as follows, No. 1 situate in Gregg twp., bounded south by lands of James Duck, other lands of dec'd, lands of David Rishel, Dan Weaver, Frank Weaver, Sam'l Wise, containing 154 ACRES, 88 PERCHES, thereon erected a 2-story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, 2-story Wash House, Bank Barn with horse-power shed, 2 wagon sheds attached, cider Press, and other outbuildings. Thereof about 120 Acres clear, the balance well supplied with Chestnut and Oak timber.

The above tract contains two setts buildings, and will be offered in two tracts, if found desirable, the one with 26 acres, 75½ perches, with a two-story weather board House, spring house, Barn, and other necessary Outbuildings, with never failing spring of water near the door. Thereof about 18 acres clear. A good orchard with each tract, as well as other choice fruit.

No. 2. 127 ACRES, 14 PERCHES bounded by lands of Sam'l Wise, Jac. Orndorf, public road, Jer. Kline, James Duck, containing 127 Acres, 14 Perches, about 117 Acres clear, balance chestnut and oak timber, thereon erected a two-story DWELLING HOUSE wash House Bank Barn with horse power shed attached, wagon shed with cribs on sides, water piped close to door. Large Orchard and other necessary fruit on premises.

No. 3. 84 ACRES, 147 PERCHES, formerly part of tract No. 2, and separated from it by public road; and if desirable can be purchased with No. 2, bounded by lands of Jac. Orndorf, Sam'l Yearick, other lands of deceased, containing 84 Acres, 147 Per., about 27 Acres clear, balance good Oak and Chestnut timber.

No. 4. 26 ACRES and 6 PERCHES, about 2 Acres clear, balance Oak, Chestnut and Pitch Pine timber, with public road running through it.

No. 5. 84 ACRES, AND 47 PERCHES situated in Gregg, Miles and Walker twp's, mainly in Walker, consisting of good heavy white oak, white pine, and hemlock timber, with running stream of water on it and good water power, bounded by lands of S. Magee and Reber, Wm. W. Huston, Sam'l Yearick, and Dornblazer. This tract is situate in Little Sugar Valley, Possession given on confirmation of sale.

Possession given on tracts No's 1, 2, 3 and 4 on 1st day of April 1879.

All above clear land is in a high state of cultivation.

Above real estate lies within 4 miles of Spring Mills RR. station.

TERMS.—One third purchase money to remain in hands of purchaser during natural life of widow; interest thereon to be paid annually by purchaser, his heirs or assigns, holding his premises during her natural life; at her death, the principal to be paid to heirs and legal representatives of said decedent. The remaining two-thirds to be divided into three equal payments—one third to be paid Cash on confirmation of sale, balance in one and two years with interest. Said payments together with interest and widows dower to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with sciari facias clause.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, a. m.

JAS. DUCK,
M. B. DUCK,
H. E. DUCK,
Trustees.

16 may 3t

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage.
2 may 8m

HARDWARE & STOVES. HARDWARE & STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

Iron, Steel and Nails, Locks, Glass and Putty.

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. READY MIXED PAINT put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers and Bailey's Iron Planes; Horse nails of all kinds, Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK.—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patterns; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished and nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best bakers and the best stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

AT COST!

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!

In great abundance, at

GRENINGER'S STORE,
Coburn Station,

A full line of general merchandise carefully selected, and embracing all manner of

Dress Goods,
Carpets, Oil cloths,
Groceries, Glassware,
Tinware, Queensware,
Fish, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

Hats and Caps

For men, boys and children.

Ladies and Gentlemen

call and be convinced that this is the cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

Remember the place—at
S. GRENINGER'S,
Jan 31 y Coburn.

Jas. Harris & Co.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
PAINTS,
OILS, ETC.,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

HURRAH FOR

GUGGENHEIMER
& COMP.

FROM THIS DATE (THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEWING SEASON,)

I. GUGGENHEIMER,

Offers his immense Stock of Goods, well assorted in every line, such as

DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS, NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, BOOTS,
SHOES, SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,

at such Figures that it is a shame for any one to go away from home to Buy, when Goods are offered at home at prices that will astonish the people in this section of the country.

THE STORE ROOM AT SPANGLER'S Hotel, has been enlarged and splendidly fitted up, so that every one who goes in to examine the stock of Goods, is sure not to leave without buying. You will also find a very large and well selected

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

☞ IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING AT HOME INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY. ☜

25 GOLD BORDERED Cards for 20 cts. 20 Black Bristol name in gold, 15 cts,

WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

W. R. CAMP'S

POPULAR.

Furniture Rooms!

CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.

AUCTIONEER'S CARD.—Philip Teats, who has had large experience as an auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county. He speaks both German and English, and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do, will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 17 ap.

J. H. HAZEL,
Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,
SPRING MILLS, PA.,

informs the public that he keeps on hand all kinds of furniture, City and Home-made, cane and wood seat chairs, etc. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Coffins and Caskets of all styles furnished; and accommodations with hearse.

4 apr. 6m.

Visiting Cards,

50 Mixed Cards 20 cts. 12 Beautiful Floral cards only 20 cts.

WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is kindly solicited. 14 apr, 1y

W. A. CURRY,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable Give him a call. feb13 1y

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having kinds of property to sell. Will deed, sell and Rent acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 6m'

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The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality. Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $180 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 60 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 1aug.y

Centre Hall Hotel.
JOHN SPANGLER, PROP'R.

First-class accommodation for guests Best stabling for horses. Stages arrive and depart every day for all points.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may28 74 tf.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

12 Floral Cards, 6 styles, 20 c.
Wm. Kurtz, Centre Hall Pa.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburg, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush House.

19ap F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

GET READY

FOR WINTER!!

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

PARLOR STOVES,

Buy the

"Laurel Wreath."

(Single or DOUBLE HEATERS.)

These stoves have TWO ROWS of lights, shaking and dumping grate, arranged to clean out the clinkers. No danger from gas, no parts to burn out, so as to let gas into the upper room. We make THREE SIZES of Single and TWO SIZES of Double Heaters of these justly popular Stoves.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

AND CHEAPEST

Cooking Stoves,

BUY THE

"ZENITH,"

Double Oven Range; or the

"Economy,"

Single Oven Range.

They are the best in the market, have SIX BOILER HOLES, shaking and dumping grate, APPLY THE HEAT TO ALL THE BOILERS AT ONCE. The oven is large and square, the doors tin-lined. The PLATES ARE HEAVY, unlike the light plates of city stoves—COMPARE THEM. We make a No. 8 and No. 9 of both these ranges.

All these stoves are WARRANTED, and you can get repairs from the Manufactory in one day.

For Sale by

J. A. REESMAN, CentreHall.
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SLIFER, WALLS & SHRINER M'f'g Co.

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We also manufacture the Celebrated *BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER*, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLER, COLE'S UNIVERSAL SULKY CULTIVATOR, New Model, Centre Draft, HORSE DUMPING HAY RAKE, HOOSIER GRAIN DRILL, BUCKEYE LEVER CORN SHELLER, Plows, Land Rollers, etc. 29nov

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Krumrine, of Ferguson twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

ADAM KRUMRINE,
2 may 6t. Admr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Schmeltzer, of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

BENJ. SCHMELTZER,
ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
9 may 6t. Executors.

IN THE Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 386, Nov. 3, 1875. Wm. Stewart vs. Sarah H. Crissman, et al.

The auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands, arising from the sale of the defendants Real Estate, will meet all parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1878, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend.

W. F. REBER,
16 may 3t Auditor.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No Risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.
28 mar. y

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

At kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Marseville Patent Calendar Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect timekeeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Wait.

When the icy snow is deep,
Covering the frozen land,
Do the little flowerets peep
To be crushed by Winter's hand?

No, they wait for brighter days,
Wait for bees and butterflies;
Then their dainty heads they raise
To the sunny, sunny skies.

When the cruel north winds sigh,
When 'tis cold with wind and rain,
Do the birdies homeward fly
Only to go back again?

No, they wait for spring to come,
Wait for gladsome sun and showers;
Then they seek their northern home,
Seek its leafy, fragrant bowers.

Trustful as the birds and flowers,
Tho' our spring of joy be late,
Tho' we long for brighter hours,
We must ever learn to wait.

—*Dora Read Goodale, St. Nicholas.*

Will Pennies Grow?

"Mr. Gardener, please to tell us
How soon will pennies grow?
Alfie has one in his pocket,
Which we are going to sow.

"He fetched his little spade,
Saying, 'Gracie, come with me,
We will dig, and plant this money-seed,
And make it grow a tree.'

"We want a heap of pennies,
To help the poor, you know,
So tell us please, dear gardener,
How soon will pennies grow?"

Robbie and the Toads.

Little five-year's-old Robbie had a great affection for all kinds of animals, and owned a cat and a dog which he could never bear to have out of his sight, and it was all that mamma could do to induce him to allow Prince and Tabbie to go to the stable at night instead of sharing his bed. Last Summer, however, while he was in the country, spending a few weeks with grandpa, he formed a new friendship, which for a time drove all thought of his old playfellows out of his mind.

One day, while he was playing in the garden, he espied a big, fat toad sitting under a lettuce-leaf, and busily engaged in swallowing a large worm which he had just caught.

Now Robbie has an inquiring mind, so instead of rushing up and scaring him, as most children would have done, he stood quietly by to watch him.

The worm was large and strong and had a decided objection to being swallowed. The toad was, however, firm in his purpose; he struggled, and swallowed a half inch at a time, while the worm writhed around above his head and seemed about to crawl forth from his confinement, as the toad's jaws were losing their grip. But he was not to be defrauded of his dinner; so, bringing his right hand to his aid, he succeeded, after a little effort, in getting hold of the worm in his stomach from the outside, and held fast while he made an end of his prey.

Robbie at once ran to the house and told his grandpa and mother what he had seen. They could hardly credit it, but the next day when grandpa went out to hoe his potatoes, Robbie followed to collect the earth-worms for his pet, who made his home under a large clump of lilac bushes close by the parlor windows. He had no trouble with the small ones, but when given an enormous old fellow, grandpa with his own eyes saw the same performance Robbie had witnessed the day before. After that, Mr. Toad lived on the fat of the land, so to speak, for whenever worms or bugs were found they were thrown to him.

In these same lilacs a yellow-bird had made her nest, and now there were four beautiful baby birds. Their mother was very fond of them, and spent all of her time in caring for them—bringing them food, covering them from wind and rain with her soft wings, or singing them to sleep with the most delightful music.

The nest was small and the birds got bigger very fast, and it seemed sometimes, when the branches swayed more than usual, that they must fall out. One afternoon when Robbie was off to look at them from the parlor windows, there were but three in the nest. One had gone, but where? He looked all around under the bushes, but could not find it. The next day another one was missing, and the day after the nest was empty. But as grandpa was hunting for them on the ground, he saw something just disappearing down the toad's throat that looked suspiciously like the legs of a very small bird. The thought came to him that he might possibly be responsible for the death of all the downy darlings, and at once determined to have him killed in order to see if it were so.

Robbie begged for his life, but grandpa would not relent and called John to come with the ax. When Mr. Toad came to be dissected, two of the birds were found in his stomach, and they felt no doubt as to what had been the fate of the others.

In one corner of the front yard there was a large fountain, and oftentimes, just at night, the shrill notes of a tree-toad could be heard coming, seemingly, from the middle of the basin. After much search, Robbie found him perched on the edge of the fountain, where he was just moistened by the spray. He seemed quite at home there, and grew so much acustomed to having people about that he would sing even though they came quite near.

He sang a great deal, and as his voice was strong and shrill, he could be heard at quite a distance. Mrs. Spencer, who lived across the street, was an invalid and very nervous, and he annoyed her so much that she often threatened to have her husband shoot him if he were not disposed of in some other way.

The tree-toad belongs to the genus Hyla, possesses great ventriloquial powers, and has the faculty of changing its color to that of the object on which it rests.

Toads can live for a long time without food, and some people suppose without air also. They are often found imbedded in clay, solid trunks of trees, and even in rocks, where they are thought to have been for many years, perhaps centuries, yet on being let out of their prison they hopped off as lively as ever.

The opinion of most scientific naturalists, however, is that this is either untrue or inaccurate. That they can exist for some time without food is true, but in cases where they have been found imbedded in those apparently solid substances, there was, in fact, some slight crevice where they obtained air, and small insects sufficed to prevent starvation.

The toad feeds on worms and insects, and generally goes about at night after his food. It swallows its prey alive, and oftentimes they may be seen to twitch, on account of the tickling caused by a large beetle or cricket in the stomach. They are of great service in the garden, and so much are they prized in England that they are collected and sold in the markets, a shilling being the usual price.

The toad differs from the frog in having a long, well developed tongue and no teeth.

How the Storekeeper Grew Rich.

"Oh! say, Archie," said little Bessie Bradley, one rainy morning. "Let's play store."

"Well! I'll be the storekeeper," said Archie. "Just as the man always does, you know. As if women and girls couldn't keep all the stores in the world."

"No. I want to be storekeeper," said Bessie. "'Cause I promised first."

"Aw, Bessie, women don't be storekeepers. They just buy things."

"Yes. But you know I hurt my finger this morning, so you ought to let me be it," said Bessie.

"But you know I had to wear this old, awful jacket this morning, and tore my new pants, too. And mamma won't let me wade in the puddles a bit, 'cause I got a cold, Bessie," said Archie.

"Didn't you know I had a cold?"

Bessie gave a feeble little cough. "I guess other folks has colds, too, Archie Bradley."

"But you don't know how much money to ask, Bessie. You may next time."

"Well, I'll let you," said the gentle little Bessie. "I don't care, anyhow."

Archie made a scramble upon the table for mamma's work basket. He could not possibly keep store without that.

Bessie tied on mamma's broad garden-hat, which made her look very much like a fly under a cabbage leaf.

"Good morning, Mr. Storekeeper. How's all your wife and chillens?" said sociable little Mrs. Flyunderacabbageleaf, coming up to the elegant counter made of two wooden chairs.

"Oh! Bessie, folks don't say 'Good morning' to the storekeeper. They just say 'I want to buy some thread,' or something."

"Well," said his obliging customer, thus instructed in manners, "I want to buy some fread."

"How much do you want?" asks the lordly storekeeper.

"I guess a yard or a pound," says Mrs. F.

Archie broke off a piece about as long as his arm, and rolled it up in half a newspaper.

"How much do you cost for that, Mr. Storekeeper?" asks Mrs. F.

"Oh! 'bout a dollar, I guess," says the storekeeper; "or five cents or ten dollar—yes, ten dollars," shouts the storekeeper, getting the bottom figure on that pound of thread at last.

"Here's your money," says Mrs. F., entirely satisfied with the price. "Now I want some nice, pretty calico, wiv yellow and green and pink flowers on it."

"Well, how much do you want?"

"Lemme see," says Mrs. F. "I guess I want a quart, or else a bushel. I guess I'll take a bushel of that."

"Well, that's worf a hundred dollars."

"Is it?" asked Mrs. F. "But I guess I've got the money. Yes, here it is."

"Is there anything more?" asks the storekeeper, blandly.

"Yes. I'll take some pins," says Mrs. Flyunderacabbageleaf, holding dolly's torn overdress on with one hand.

"How much?"

"Well, a quart. No; free pints. Free pints," says Mrs. F.

"Well, that prices a penny. No; five dollars. No; a centennial dollars, a million, a dodillion!" shouts the storekeeper, at last, as Mrs. F. stands calmly waiting till the bottom price is reached on that article.

"Here's the money," says Mrs. F., cheerfully, opening her fat little fist on the counter.

Mr. Storekeeper sweeps it off into his drawer. He is getting rich. Such liberal customers make storekeeping a profitable business.

Mrs. Flyunderacabbageleaf pins on dolly's torn overskirt with one of the costly pins she has just bought, and walks off. What does she care if she did pay a dodillion for three pints of pins? Mr. Flyunderacabbageleaf is worth a great many dodillions, and she can buy what she likes.

Wonderful Spider's Web.

Boys, and girls too, may be interested to know something about the spider's web. They will be instructed if they read the following, taken from the "World of Wonders:"

"Across the sunny paths of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridle-roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches its web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to projecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveler's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the center is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive layers of the webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the limbs and wings of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider and his family, who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the center when it becomes over charged with carcasses, and then proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest."

A Brilliant Man's Sad Story.

He came into the editorial rooms of the *Tribune* about noon to-day, a poor, shattered, tattered victim of rum. He had been a journalist, published a magazine, been prosperous and successful, was a college graduate, had been successful in business, held public office in another State and had, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-eight, lived a life in itself. He had turned from the business of publishing a magazine to the traveling representative of a wholesale liquor house, and the appetite had grown upon him. Whisky, he said, had got the better of him, but Dr. D'Unger was experimenting with cinchonia upon him, and he had new hope. He wanted work. Would the city editor try to find it for him? He would, but cinchonia must work its perfect cure first. And then he told the story of his ill-spent life, while his nerveless hands and arms trembled in the tattered sleeves of his faded coat. He had a new hope, he said, and felt that there was new life dawning upon him. Beneath his old coat and dirty shirt there was energy and ability yet, he continued, if he could only break loose from the evil that had beset him. Would the editor like a poem? The editor would see after it was written, and then he scratched off the following in a legible hand:

HOPE.

'Tis a dark, stormy night, yet over life's ocean
A meteor bright through the darkness appears
As ships that are saved from the billows' commotion,
Or stars that shine out through the heart's bitter tears.

And this bright star will guide me while all else is fleeting,
While friendship may change and kind fortune fail,
As I hope for a *home* where a bright sun is beaming,
Unknown to a cloud and ne'er swept by a gale.

To the bright star of Hope o'er my pathway now beaming,
A guide to my boat over the dark ocean wild,
When I think of a home where a sad mother dreaming
So often beholds the loved form of her child.

"TOMMY."

Would the *Tribune* publish it? Yes He would come again and his case would be examined, and he went out a pitiable specimen of ability, education and energy prostrated by the excessive use of liquor.—*Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.*

Women in China.

Miss King, who has traveled much in China, thinks the Chinese ladies are as much slaves of fashion as Western ladies. The higher classes of Chinese ladies are taught to control their voices; that it is not polite to speak above a certain tone. They also study attitudes and effects before a glass for hours at a time, just like ours, and they bandage their feet for the same reason that our girls cramp theirs, and tighten their waists in order to produce elegance and gentility of form. Women do not live single in China. There is hardly a single woman to be found in China; all the efforts of the parents are devoted to getting her married, and a female child is often promised to the son of a friend before she is born. Daughters are undesired all over the world, and in China, with reason, even more than in America; for the lot of a girl, if she is poor, is terrible, and mothers and fathers, too, would rather see them die than live to inherit it. That is the reason that female infanticide is so common in China. They consider it a justifiable act to rid her of the evils to come. Moreover, a daughter is hardly considered as belonging to her parents or to her own family. As soon as she is betrothed—which is as quickly as a suitable husband can be found—she is adopted into his family, is brought up and educated by them, and even if he should die, would be at their disposal to bestow in marriage, if they choose, upon some one else. She has the alternative, however, of dedicating herself to the memory of her affianced, and such an act is considered very praiseworthy. If she should do so, and lived to be a hundred years old, faithfully fulfilling her vows, and worshipping the tablets of her ancestors, she would have a pagoda erected to her memory. There are several such in China.

Paris Exposition Notes.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes about the Exposition as follows: The contrasts between this Exhibition and others are varied. It ranks among the great shows of the world in point of size, variety and utility. Those who have figured over the space say there is almost as much room as there was in our stupendous Centennial. So far as mere bulk is concerned our main building in Philadelphia looked as large as the whole collection of buildings here. That was because we used a great deal of space for mere space, while here every foot is occupied. Our corridors were wider; our rooms were higher. In the agricultural, machinery and main halls there were points from where you could obtain a bird's eye view of all the inside. I question if we ever shall see again as fine a view, for instance, of an interior as could be had from one of the central stairs in the main building. In our Machinery Hall and Agricultural Hall there was much space wasted. This made it pleasant for those who came to stroll and see, but it did not add to the value of the show. We had no such display of the fine arts.

In works of utility we surpassed this, as we surpassed Vienna. In all that goes to beautify a world, to make it attractive and civilized, this exhibition will exceed any that has preceded it. That is because it is in these arts that the French excel, and this show is French. The French have taken more than half the space. They occupy the Trocadero Hall exclusively. They have possession of the most of the annexes. They crave more room. When Germany retired it was thought the blow would be fatal to the project. But the French rallied with renewed ardor, and every hammer and every needle in the Republic was given to the Exhibition.

England makes the best display here after France. But it is not as fine as she made in Philadelphia. There may be more of the British Islands here, but there is not so much of the British Empire. We shall long remember how majestic Great Britain looked in our Centennial, her colonies gathered around her, nestling under her wings, as it were, India, Canada, Australia, Tasmania and so on. Canada and the colonies did much for us that you do not note here.

We miss Turkey, and with Turkey we miss Egypt. Egypt has played so marked a part in these pageants that her absence from the Champs de Mars takes away much of the color that added interest to Philadelphia. Brazil and Mexico are absent, and with them we lose two unique features of the Philadelphia show.

The real value of the Exposition is in the representations from France, England, Holland, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland. These are the countries that stand out as the most attractive. In the second class I would put the United States, Austria, Italy and the Oriental countries, China and Japan. Belgium and Holland do better here than with us, but I cannot see, however, speaking from the rapid and cursory view that one must necessarily take on this opening day, that any other country does as well. As a French Exhibition this will surpass any the world has ever seen. As a monument to civilization it is a glory to the age. As the protest of a republic against war, and in time of war, it is a marvel, and cannot but have an effect on overtaxed, overdrilled and overburdened Europe that no one can imagine. As an international show it will not rank with that in London, or in Paris in 1867, or in Vienna, or Philadelphia. Still there is a splendor about it unequalled in its way, and any one who can come should not fail to come and see.

The Alaskans.

It is cold enough in Alaska, but not so cold as some people imagine. The natives, however, keep their chickens under their beds at night, to protect them from the cold. These people are very fond of cats, and every family owns at least eight or ten, and night is made hideous in consequence. In appearance these natives resemble negroes, and are very polite and civil to every one. They live on the flesh of the seal, for though the whites may despise it, the natives regard it as their chief food. They use the blubber for fuel, and to feed the chickens. Liquor, of which they are passionately fond, is not allowed on the islands, and, therefore, they manufacture a kind of beer, composed of half a dozen different things, rice, sugar, water, etc., and on this decoction they manage to get very drunk indeed. The seals, by the way, are very easily caught, for they are not at all timid. A man can walk among them as among the hogs in a barn-yard, and they are driven up into the island, and into pens, where they are slaughtered. The flesh possesses very little taste; it is neither good nor bad, and therefore is not pleasant to eat. Dogs are never allowed to come upon these islands, where most of the seals are caught, for they disturb and frighten them by barking. For four or five months in the year, Alaska is endurable; but it is the dreariest of all places in winter. Once in two years the bishop comes to the islands to marry all those who have a desire to try wedded life. They must take their chance then, or wait for another two years to pass. Thus, with timid swains it is often "now or never."

Early Egyptian Deities.

A late traveler on the Nile thus notes some of the gods of Egyptian mythology:

The confusion induced in one's brain by the number of Egyptian deities; their different attributes and even individualities being constantly merged into each other; and the fact that several different triads of gods were worshipped in different localities; all this makes the study of Egyptian theology a most confusing and disheartening task to the amateur. At Thebes the triads of gods represented by *Ammon Ra* (the sun), *Maut* (or the mother), and *Kohns* (the son), were worshipped. "Ammon is father to himself. He is the generating spirit from the very commencement—the two-fold being at once father and mother, and existing to all eternity." Then again, in regard to the triad more universally worshipped in Egypt in those days—Osiris, Tsis, his consort, and Horus, their son. Osiris was the great creative spirit of Goodness and Truth and Light; the eternal antagonist of Evil and Darkness and Falsehood. He is overcome and put to death by his brother Typhon, the genius of Evil. He rises again and becomes the Judge of the Dead over the forty-two homes or provinces of Egypt. Here again one cannot fail to trace some dim foreshadowing of our own faith in one perfect Essence of Truth and Light and Beneficence, who should die through the temporary victory of evil, but rise again in glory to be our Judge. Osiris in his character of judge is always depicted with a crook and a flageolum; the crook to draw to himself those who were to be rewarded, the flageolum to chastize the unworthy.

Hairdressing in Japan.

A traveler writes: Among the many points of difference which separate the Chinese and Japanese, one of the most striking is that the former) alone, I believe, among Asiatic races), make use of chairs, which are conspicuous articles of furniture in every Chinese house, but were unknown in Japan until within the last few years. However far a Chinaman may go in modifying his habits conformably with foreign fashions, he always clings to his pigtail, and except among prisoners I have never seen a Chinaman of any class minus that ornamental appendage. A Japanese, on the other hand, indicates his political proclivities by the mode in which he wears his hair, and may be recognized as an imperialist, a feudalist, or a radical, by his top-knot, his shaven temples, or his close-cropped head. The orthodox Samurai fashion is still in high favor, with the front part of the head shaved, a small short cue worn as a sort of crest, and all traces of a beard carefully removed. A native gentleman, who had adopted the coiffure of young Japan, assured me that the growth of his mustache, small as it was, had greatly increased his traveling expenses: "They treat me now as if I were a foreigner."

A Russian Village Tea Party.

Sunset over the village of Ismailow; the tall green tower of the single church, with its lead-covered cupola, standing boldly out against the crimson sky; several scores of quaint little log huts clustered around it, like chickens under the wing of the mother-hen; the last ray of the sinking sun casting a momentary gleam upon the shining curves of one of the countless tributaries of the Volga, as it winds around the base of the slope on which the village stands; all around, outstretched for many a mile, the soft, dreamy, sunny uplands of Central Russia; and, far in the background, the shadowy masses of the ancient pine forest looming sullenly along the darkening horizon.

But picturesque as is the scene itself, it is fully matched by the group of figures that cluster around me, as I sit perched on one of those huge iron-clamped chests, painted bright vermilion, which are to the Russian peasant what a grand piano or a carved sideboard is to his civilized brethren. Strange-looking fellows indeed they are, these low-browed, sallow, bearded, yet low-haired men; with the dogged endurance of their race written in every line of their patient, stolid, unyielding face. Some are in red calico shirts, worn over their other clothes; some, despite the heat of the room, keep to the traditional sheepskin frock. A few wear knee-high boots, smeared with tar; but the majority are barefooted, and bare-headed likewise.

These are the famous "Mujiks" of Russia, of whom so much is said and so little known; and the faithful description of whose daily life would seem as monstrous and incredible as the first accounts of the African gorilla. Ignorant as an Australian savage; superstitious as an ancient Athenian; inured to hardships from which a medieval anchorite would have shrunk; at once a glutton and an ascetic; peaceful even to sluggishness, yet capable of the most horrible vengeance; able to sustain life on a pittance of food that would starve an Indian, and to pass whole nights out of doors in the depth of winter, with no protection save a tattered sheepskin; intensely susceptible of kindness, yet ungoverable save by the extreme of severity, the Mujik is indeed the strangest of all the waifs stranded by the ebb of the Middle Ages upon the shore of the nineteenth century.

But, strange as are the guests, there is no lack of good cheer. The tumblers (for no true Russian ever thinks of drinking tea from a cup) have been drained again and again; the sliced lemons which here do duty for milk, are already beginning to run short; and the huge black rye loaf, once as big as a hassock, is more than half demolished. Beside the *samovar* (tea-urn) which, having just been replenished, is now hissing and steaming like a miniature volcano, lies a huge platter of those small, round buckwheat cakes, famous throughout Russia under the name of "blinni," which are the traditional dainty of the season. They are usually eaten with fresh caviare, or butter, or "smetana," sour cream; or all three together, as taste may direct; but out here on the steppe, where such relishes are not easily come by, we are fain to content ourselves with mutton fat.

While the teeth are so busy, the tongues are anything but idle; for to these isolated villagers, in whose eyes a journey to Moscow or Saratoff is like a Polar voyage or an African expedition, the arrival of a traveled visitor is no small treat; and they at once over whelmed me with questions.

"And you have really been to Jerusalem, father? It must have been a tremendous long journey for you!"

"Not so, brother; it's only twelve days from here."

Visible sensation among my audience.

"Twelve days!" echoes a brawny fellow opposite me, in a tone of unbounded amazement. "Why, I thought it was right away at the ends of the earth, beyond thrice nine lands" (the Russian phrase for extreme distance).

"No, not quite so far as that. You ride to Jaffa, and go by steamer to Constantinople, and then across the Black Sea to Odessa; and from there, if you like, you can go round the Crimea, as I've been doing."

"And did you see the place where Pavel Petrovitch lost his arm?" asks my *vis-a-vis* eagerly, glancing at a one-armed old man in the corner, whose keen bright eye almost contradicts the testimony of his snow-white beard and hair, against which his scarred, swarthy face looks doubly grim.

"Were you in that business then, brother?" ask I, turning to the veteran.

"Yes, father, I was down there in '54; and it was one of your countrymen who did this job for me" (tapping his empty sleeve). "But what then? when men fight, they've got to fight, of course, and I don't bear him any grudge. We're all brothers again now, thank God; and after all, if it was an Englishman that made the wound, it was an Englishman who tied it up for me; aye, and tore up his own shirt to do it!"

"Aye, aye," chimes in another; "he that remembers by-gones, let him have his eye put out" (a native proverb).

"You may say that Stepan Yakovitch" (Stephen, son of James). "In some of the countries where I've been I saw trees growing, one leaf of which would roof this hut of yours!"

"Think of that, now!"

"And grapes growing by the wayside, just as *tcherneeki* (blueberries) do here."

"See there, brothers; what things there are in this world, to be sure?"

"And no winter all the year round."

This unlucky announcement destroys at once the effect of all that has preceded it. A sudden chill falls upon my hearers, who exchange looks of silent horror.

"No winter!" exclaims the soldier at length, "Well, that is Heaven's judgment on the unbelievers; they don't deserve to have one!"

"Ach, Pavel Petrovitch!" whispers his neighbor, "don't you see that the Barin (master) is making fun of us? As if any one could get on without a winter!"

A Convict's Romance.

Six years ago John Hogan was found guilty of a highway robbery in Queens county, N. Y., and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State prison at Sing Sing. After serving two years and a half, on one stormy night when the ice on the Hudson River was weak and dangerous, Hogan with two fellow prisoners escaped from the guards, crossed the river, and when one of his comrades fell exhausted carried him a long distance in the blinding snow on his back. The comrade was recaptured, but Hogan succeeded in reaching New York, and began life anew as a laborer. He continued steady and industrious, gained good repute for sobriety and integrity, was married and had just begun to harvest the fruits of his reform when he was recognized by a man who, for a few dollars' reward, disclosed the identity of the ex-convict, and the other day, after four years of honorable and manly living, he was returned to a felon's cell.

The Telephone in Japan

The telephone was no sooner brought under the notice of the Japanese government by the agents for Japan of Bell's telephone, than experiments were at once ordered by Mr. Ito, the minister of public works. The first essay was made along a wire stretched from the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company in Yokohama to the telegraph station in Honcho Dori, and subsequently conversation was held between this place and Tokio along the ordinary line wire. The experiments having proved to be entirely successful, a number of instruments were purchased; and the police stations in the metropolis, the emperor's palace, and the government departments are, or will soon be in telephonic communication with each other. On the public works department being put into connection with the palace, the emperor and empress were present, and expressed their surprise at the result.

Adventure with an Orang-Outang.

An orang-outang fully seven feet high was discovered by the company of a merchant ship, at a place called Ramboon, on the northwest coast of Sumatra, on a spot where there were few trees and little cultivated ground. "It was evident that he had come from a distance, for his legs were covered with mud up to his knees, and the natives were unacquainted with him. On the approach of the boat's crew he came down from the tree in which he was discovered, and made for a clump at some distance; exhibiting, as he moved, the appearance of a tall, man-like figure, covered with shining brown hair, walking erect, with a waddling gait, but sometimes accelerating his motion with his hands, and occasionally impelling himself forward with the bough of a tree. His motion on the ground was evidently not his natural mode of progression, for, even when assisted by his hands and the bough, it was slow and vacillating; it was necessary to see him among the trees to estimate his strength and agility. On being driven to a small clump, he gained by one spring a very lofty branch, and bounded from one branch to another with the swiftness of a common monkey; his progress being as rapid as that of a swift horse. After receiving five balls his exertions relaxed, and, reclining exhausted against a branch, he vomited a quantity of blood. The ammunition of the hunters being by this time exhausted, they were obliged to fell the tree in order to obtain him; but what was their surprise to see him, as the tree was falling, effect his retreat to another, with seemingly undiminished vigor? In fact, they were obliged to cut down all the trees before they could force him to combat his enemies on the ground, and when finally overpowered by numbers, and nearly in a dying state, he seized a spear made of supple wood, which would have withstood the strength of the stoutest man, and broke it like a reed. It was stated, by those who aided in his death, that the human-like expression of his countenance, and his piteous manner of placing his hands on his wounds, distressed their feelings so as to almost make them question the nature of the act they were committing. He was seven feet high, with a broad, expanded chest and narrow waist. His chin was fringed with a beard that curled on each side, and formed an ornament rather than a frightful appendage to his visage. His arms were long, even in proportion to his height, but his legs were much shorter. Upon the whole, he was a wonderful beast to behold, and there was more about him to excite amazement than fear. His hair was smooth and glossy, and his whole appearance showed him to be in the full vigor of youth and strength."

A Dwarf with a Huge Head.

The name of the dwarf is Levi Burdsall Hopkins. His father is with him and attends to the taking in of the quarters of those who come to see his son. The boy lies upon a short bed, in a room otherwise vacant. He is indeed a monstrosity. Probably no person with so large a head has ever lived to attain this person's age, the size being thirty-three inches—nearly a yard. His body is very small, and seems to have entirely shrunk away. He has but one limb that he uses, and that is the left arm. The others lie as lifeless as so many sticks. They are insensible to pain of any kind, and never suffer from cold or heat. The development of the head seems to be entirely in the upper region, which gives it the appearance of a pear. The chin and cheeks are about the average size, as are also the eyes, ears and nose. The "swelling" begins just above these organs, and extends gradually to the top of his head, which is well nigh flat. The skin seems to have been drawn up by the action, and hence has kept the eyes in quite a peculiar shape. He sees straight when he, lying in bed, looks at those standing at the head of it.

"You say he is twenty-three years old?" said a reporter to the boy's father.

"When was he born and where?"

"He was born in Worth county, Mo., in 1855."

"Was his head of unusual size when he was born?"

"No, but it soon began to grow, and continued to do so until the child was fifteen months of age. While it was growing there were great seams in his head, and he cried a great deal. Now he does not appear to suffer."

"What are his habits?"

"They are very few and exceedingly simple. He has never been able to turn himself in bed since he was born. Every want has to be supplied, and he requires the most watchful care. He seems to live only in his head and stomach. He is almost incapable of sensation outside of his own natural wants. He eats and drinks with good appetite, and sleeps about as regularly as other people. His health has always been good, with one or two exceptions, when he had chills."

"Is he intelligent?"

"Oh, quite so. He talks and sings, as you can very easily demonstrate by speaking to him."

The suggestion was adopted, and the conversation was then carried on between the reporter and the dwarf. He speaks with some difficulty, and about as intetly lligenas the ordinary backwoods boy. He is more like a child than a man, yet lacks the vivacity of a child. He enjoys the society of children to a great extent, and has many of the customs of children. He has destroyed all his teeth by eating candy.—*Denver Tribune.*

Bijah as a Farmer.

The first peep o' day on these glorious mornings finds Bijah crawling through the fence surrounding his little farm, which he has named "The Bower." A sign on the station-house side reads:

"CAWSHUN!

"All cows are notyfide to keep off these lands, or will be sued cording to law. Also, boys not allowed to clime the trease or tease the vegitables. P. S.—No bluded stock for sail.

"B. JOY."

Yesterday morning, after a month's hard work at agriculture, Bijah found that he had put in the following:

1 qt. sage tea,	1 bu. beans,
1 lb. figs,	1 chromo,
1 Jewsharp,	1 peck potatoes,
20 lbs. hay,	Some old rye,
2 lemons,	1 lb. Rio coffee.

Of course, he is only making a commencement. It will take a year or two before the chromo and sage tea get firmly rooted, and one can't expect over half a yield of lemons and coffee the first year. The early hackman, rushing past "The bower," yesterday morning, saw Bijah putting lumps of sugar on a hill to coax his hay to come up, and heard him gleefully singing:

"Oh! who would be a sailor man,
And sail upon the sea?
Oh! who would drive a four-horse stage,
Or would a lawyer be?
Oh! who would sit in Congress,
Or any office hold,
Instead of tearing up the soil
These mornings sharp and cold?
Tra-la-la,
Tra-la-lee,
No one so happy
As me-me-me!"

—*Detroit Free Press.*

She Said So.

On a Michigan avenue car yesterday a young man held a young woman's hand in his, and they almost touched noses as they looked into each other's eyes and mentally figured that life was made up of sticks of sassafras candy, five-cent trips and cheap marriage ceremonies. They finally got to biting off the same stick of candy, and while some of the passengers smiled and some wiped away a tear, an old lady was heard remarking to herself:

"When I see such actions it makes me feel certain that I never loved—never begun to!"

She left the car and went to market, and in about half an hour a newsboy rushed past crying—

"All a-bout the scan-dal?"

"Stop! bub!" she cried out, grabbing after him, "Is there a scandal?"

"Yep—big one!" he answered.

"I knew there'd be—I knew it!" she chuckled as she rubbed her hands. "When I saw them 'ere couple in a street car bumping noses and chawing cheap candy in unison I said the papers would have it if it busted all the telefones in town. Well, let 'em do their sparking to home!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The old stage-coach days have been revived by a trip from New York to Philadelphia, made by members of the New York Coaching Club, in their coach "Tally Ho." The trip was made in twelve hours, relays of horses being stationed at different points along the route; and the coach, with eleven members of the club perched on top, each taking his turn at the reins, attracted much attention as it rattled through New Jersey. When the coaching party reached Philadelphia it was received by a large number of vehicles of every description and escorted through the streets by numerous equestrians of both sexes, while the streets were filled with pedestrians and many of the houses were decorated with bunting in honor of the unusual event.

Joel Smith, captain of the Brooklyn First police precinct, was shot in the neck and seriously wounded by Morris Heffernan, a policeman. The shooting was done in the station house, and Heffernan had been on a spree.

At Bradford, Pa., a fire destroyed a block containing fifteen buildings and caused damage amounting to $50,000, on which there is about $25,000 insurance.

"A skiff containing three women and two children was struck by a raft on the Allegheny river, near Pittsburg, and two of the women drowned.

Deaths on the rail: Thomas Gorsam, a brakeman on the Wallkill Valley railroad train, while making a jump from a caboose to a flat car near Shawangunk, N. Y., fell with his leg on the track, and the train passed over it in two places; he was brought to Rondout, and died about five o'clock. Charles Bolle, a resident of Katonah, N. Y., was instantly killed by the Chatham express, at a point half way between Katonah and Bedford; he was walking on the track directly towards the coming train, but being very deaf and having the wind and sun in his eyes, did not perceive his danger.

The State convention of the National party of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor and other offices. Frank Hughes, of Schuylkill, was the chairman. A motion to nominate no one who has not severed all connection with other parties was adopted after a prolonged debate. The officers nominated were: For governor, S. R. Mason, of Mercer; for lieutenant-governor, Christopher Sharper, of Berks; for secretary of internal affairs, William H. Wright, of Philadelphia; for judge of the supreme court, Ben. S. Bently, of Lycoming. In the platform of the convention the principles adopted by the national convention at Toledo in February last are enumerated. It declares that the government should furnish aid to families desirous of settling upon the public lands; favors rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; demands the monetary system of labor; the abolition of the prison contract system of labor; a graduated system of income tax, by which the wealth of the nation, rather than the industry of the people should pay the expenses of the government; the same amount of protection for the protection of American industry; asserts that education should be free, secular and industrial, and no property except what belongs to the government should be exempt from taxation; recognizes that women have equal civil and political rights; demands that national paper money or greenbacks, based, not alone on the two metals, silver and gold, but upon the entire wealth and integrity of the nation, should be issued in sufficient quantity to revive our prostrate industries by enabling the people to associate freely with each other in the exchange of services, commodities and ideas, and thereby end the suffering and ruin of our people; that money to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and as money represents accumulated labor, its annual increase or interest to be limited to the general average yearly increase in all branches of American industry, which does not now exceed 3 per cent. per annum, this principle hereafter to be applied to all bonds and every relation of it to be punished as a misdemeanor.

Charles Morgan, one of New York's merchant princes, is dead at the age of eighty-three. He leaves a fortune of $18,000,000.

Western and Southern States.

Eighteen lives were lost by the explosion in the Washburn flour mill, Minneapolis, Minn.

At an election riot in Weldon, N. C., John Purnell, a colored man, was killed and Captain T. S. Emery was badly hurt. The latter and another man were held in $2,000 bail.

A dangerous counterfeit note of the denomination of $100 on the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., has been put in circulation in the Western States.

Miss Susan A. Stuart, a public school teacher at Zion's Church, Norfolk county, Va., was found dead in her room over the school house. Her pocketbook, rifled of its contents, was lying near the body, and there were other evidences of foul play.

Municipal elections have been held in various cities and towns of Indiana, with various results, in some cases the Republicans electing a majority of their ticket in others the Democrats. At Terre Haute three tickets were in the field, and the new National party elected their candidate for mayor by twenty-one plurality.

It is asserted that frauds upon the government by a whisky ring in Cincinnati have been discovered, amounting to about $1,250,000. Treasury agents left Washington were sent to Cincinnati to investigate the matter. The frauds have been committed by refilling packages, the re-use of stamps, fraudulent gugging, and the use of a peculiarly shaped barrel which would permit the distiller to take in the barrel three or four gallons more than it appeared to hold. The evidence in the possession of the government officers in regard to these frauds is said to be conclusive.

Memphis, Tenn., has been visited by a terrific whirlwind which uncoofed or flooded many of the houses and caused a large amount of damage.

A loss of $75,000 was incurred by the destruction by fire of Henshaw & Son's chair factory in Cincinnati. Insurance, $35,000.

From Washington

There now being $10,000,000 held in for United States treasury, originally reserved the the redemption of fractional currency, in consequence of all the fractional currency having been destroyed, Representative Phillips, of Kansas, was instructed by the House committee on banking and currency to frame a bill, to be submitted to the committee at the next session, having in view the release of this sum in order that it may enter into circulation in denominations of $1 and $2.

The House committee on agriculture has reported a substitute bill to regulate the transportation of cattle. The only important amendments recommended provide that cattle shall be unloaded and placed in dry pens, for the purpose of being fed and watered, at least once in every twenty-eight hours, unless they are transported in cars which admit of their being watered and fed and properly cared for within the car. And the amendment forbids the owners of cattle yards from charging exorbitant rates for feed, etc., at points where cattle are unloaded to be fed.

The House committee on education and labor agreed upon a substitute for the several pending bills to restrict the immigration of Chinese. It makes it a misdemeanor for the master of any vessel to take on board at any foreign port whatever any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with the intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and provides that the act shall take effect from and after January 1.

S. B. Packard, of Louisiana, has been nominated by the President to be United States consul at Liverpool, and Lucius Fairchild, of Vermont, to be consul-general at Paris.

Gen. McDowell has been instructed to institute a vigilant watchfulness along the southern border of Arizona and Southern California to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws by the Lerdo revolutionists, and to arrest any and all parties who are suspected of congregating on the border for that purpose. Gen. Ord has notified the war department that he has made such a disposition of the force under his command as will, in his judgment, with the co-operation of other Federal officers and the State officials, prevent any serious violation of the neutrality laws. He has directed the prompt arrest of all suspected persons who may attempt to cross from the United States into Mexico. His action has been approved at the headquarters in this city.

The House judiciary committee has decided to submit a bill for the unconditional repeal of the tenure of office act.

The President has nominated George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia.

The Democratic caucus committee in Washington has resolved to have a resolution introduced in the House calling for an investigation into the Florida presidential election.

Foreign News.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* states that Russia has sent fresh communications to London and Vienna specifying concessions she is willing to grant, and again expressing her willingness to enter into special negotiations.

Turkey has signed a convention with Russia for the return of certain refugees, and Sadyk Pasha, the premier, has declared that the Porte will be neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

There is a conspiracy on foot in Turkey to depose the sultan, and it is asserted that his hold upon the throne is entirely dependent on English or Russian support.

The English and Russian governments admit that they are in negotiation, but refuse to give details.

A fire in Manchester,